INSURANCE.
Indian Merchants' Chamber really mean business.

LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.
Indian merchants can give effect to this by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 235 BOMBAY FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 21 1928 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

[Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
(Calling at Malta every alternate week.)

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
22 Sep	Ranpura ..	All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	16,601
29 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
13 „	Narkunda x ..		16,572
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
17 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
24 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..		16,601
8 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Malwa * ..		10,953
29 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera * ..		16,088
12 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
19 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
26 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
16 „	Morea * ..		10,953
23 „	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16 „	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 „	Narkunda x..		16,572
1 Jan.	Macedonia ..		11,000

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.
@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST AND SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon
To London and back by sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.
There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1928		
15th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
6th Dec.	Domala ..	8,441
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana * ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929 these two vessels will be one class ships.
Fares as follows:—

		Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
	C	£53	£ 98

SHIPPING

NYK

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Ceylon Maru ..	4905	21 Sept.	30 Sept.
Haruna Maru ..	10500	....	@3 Oct
Kitano Maru ..	8000	....	@ 10 „
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Sept.	14 „
Kamo Maru ..	8000	....	@17 Oct.
*Nagato Maru ..	5901	18 Oct.	29 „
Katori Maru ..	10000	....	@31 „
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Oct.	13 Nov.
Atsuta Maru ..	8900	....	@14 „

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles.
Suwa Maru ..	10700	4 Oct.	21 Oct.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	18 „	4 Nov.
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	1 Nov	18 ov

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

eamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	16 Oct.	23 Oct.
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	30 „	6 Nov.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 20279, 23738,
Telegrams: "YUSEN".

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about		
24th Sept.	†Kidderpore ..	Straits, China & Japan.
27th „	Macedonia	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
11th Oct.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
8th Nov.	Naldera * ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan.
6th Dec.	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
20th „	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
1929.		
3rd Jan.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.

†Does not carry passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
21st Sept.	Varela ..	Busreh via Karachi
22nd „	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
24th „	Vita ..	Karachi via PortOkha & Cutch Mandvi.
26th „	Barpeta ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
26th „	Karagola ..	East and South Africa
10th Oct.	Khandala ..	East and South Africa
17th „	Ellore ..	Mombasa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only: Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs/Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi/Gul mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

After 8th September Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Thurs Friday sailing when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Depart ure.
Sumatra Maru ..	12th Sept.	25rd Sept.
Celebes Maru ..	23rd „	2nd Oct.
Indus Maru ..	12th Oct.	23rd „
Shunko Maru ..	24th „	7th Nov.
Borneo Maru ..	9th Nov.	18th „

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!
SILVER JUBILEE NUMBER
OF
THE INDIAN REVIEW.
Contains Double the usual matter, over Hundred Portraits, Illustrations and Numerous Autograph Messages.
CONTENTS.
MESSAGES OF CONGRATULATION
From Lord Hardinge, Lord Haldane, Rt. Hon. Ramsay MacDonald, Lord Olivier, H E. Viscount Goschen, Lord Willingdon, H. E. Sir Harcourt Butler, H. E. Sir Malcolm Hailey, Lord Sinha, Lord Riddell, Lord Clwyd, Hon. Sir Alexander Muddiman, Hon. Sir Moncrieff Smith, Sir Alexander White, H. H. the Aga Khan, Rt. Hon. Syed Amir Ali, Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah, Mr. W. L. Courtney, Mr. J. L. Garvin, Mr. H. W. Nevinson, Sir Sidney Lee, Mahatma Gandhi, Rt. Hon. Sastri, Sir Harnam Singh, and others.
SPECIAL ARTICLES BY
Sir Rajendranath Mukerjee, Sir Valentine Chirol, The Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri, Mian Sir Mahomed Shafi, J. C. Molony, I.C.S., Dr. Shams-ul-Ulema, J. Modi, Dr. James H. Cousins, Dr. Brainerd Spooner, Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose, The Anagarika Dharmapala, Mr. C. F. Andrews, The Hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Lala Lajpat Rai, Mr. Pickthall, Sir K. G. Gupta, Prof. Vaswani and others.
PORTRAITS AND ILLUSTRATIONS
Besides facsimiles of autograph messages from distinguished personages, there are over a hundred portraits and illustrations.
PRICE RE. ONE.
But this Number will be given free to New subscribers of the Review who remit Rs. 5 (five), before 30th November. 1928. Subscriptions can commence from any month. No. V.P.P.'s will be sent. Please note, no one will be enrolled as a subscriber unless Rupees Five, a year's subscription, is paid in advance. When remitting please mention the name of the paper containing this advertisement.
G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
G. T., MADRAS.

Daring Prophesy

"Men may come,
And Men may go,
But
I am sure, I shall
remain for ever."

Send me two Annas in Postal Stamps and receive a copy of my
ALBUM of beautiful Pictures.
To enable you to come nearer the Truth.
THE
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Jamnagar : (KATHIAWAR,)

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN
B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-497 Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY
Tel. No. 22997.

INSURANCE

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA CITY.
PRE-EMINENT amongs

INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1|2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

THE
EAST & WEST
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.
Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.
Several new attractive plans
Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions
For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES, Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,78,200.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.
(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)
NEW YORK FUTURES.
NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.
NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.
We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.
For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—
SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address—'COMEALONG'.
Telephone—2079.

BANKING.

The Lalubhai Samaldas People's Co-operative Bank Ltd.

Membership—Open only to residents of Bombay and its suburbs.
SHARES —Are available on application. No brokerage is allowed. Last Dividend on shares paid @ 8½ %.
DEPOSITS —Are accepted from Members and Non-Members in Current Account Savings Bank Account and Fixed Deposit Account, rates allowed in Current % @ 2½% Savings Bank @ 5 % on daily balance and 5½ % Fixed Deposit for 12 months.
LOANS —Are granted to members only on personal sureties and also on the security of Government papers, Life policies, on first Mortgage of immovable property on manufactured goods and raw commodities.
AUDIT —Of the Bank is made annually by a Special Auditor of the Government.
For further particulars apply to :— R. S. MEHTA, Manager.
SARDAR BUILDINGS, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

ESTABLISHED 1874. HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY.
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.
1927
ANOTHER YEAR OF RECORD PROGRESS
THE ORIENTAL'S
INCREASING POPULARITY IS REFLECTED BY:—

	ITS INCREASING NEW BUSINESS		ITS INCREASING PREMIUM INCOME	
1925	13545 for Rs.	2,16,42,000	1925 Rs.	92,66,000
1926	17371 „ „	3,91,39,000	1926 „	1,05,33,000
1927	21418 „ „	4,68,04,075	1927 „	1,21,53 000

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED Rs. 10½ CRORES.
FUNDS EXCEED Rs. 8 CRORES.
Prospective Policy-holders are requested to apply without delay to:—
H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Bombay.
Or to any of the Company's Branch Offices.

The Bengalee
(ESTD. 1858.)
(Organ of Indian Nationalism).
THE OLDEST INDIAN DAILY PAPER IN CALCUTTA.
It is published daily except Mondays and Circulate throughout India.
As an advertising medium the "Bengalee" is second to none in the Indian Press.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber.....
Address.....
Register No.....
Date of paid ..... Time of delivery.....

Bombay Chronicle

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DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
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Half-Yearly	10 0	12 8
Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1 14	2 4

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.
Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.
Yearly Rs. 4 Rs. 5.

Foreign Rs. 7.

SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—3 TIME KEEPERS, 2 GENERAL CLERKS 6 CLERKS for railway as well paid candidates for Railway duties and Station Master training. Apply with 2 annas stamp to MANAGER S. ANUMAN SERVICE BUREAU, Delhi.

A ... R1181

BARODA MEDICAL SERVICE—WANTED—A competent LADY DOCTOR (M.B.B.S.), Salary Rs. 150/ P.M. Free quarters or house-rent Rs. 25/ p.m. Apply immediately with copies of testimonials to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, BARODA STATE, Baroda, stating age, qualifications, nationality, etc.

A 31093

WANTED—Smart and Active AGENTS, throughout Bengal & Overseas to push the sale of our British, American, German and Swadeshi Novelties and Fancy articles,—Good salary and commission given. Apply to enclosing One-anna stamps for particulars—HAINES & D. REIGO, 12, Dedar Baksh Lane Calcutta.

A. R30817

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.
PREMIER & LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL, MIRZAPUR STREET, CALCUTTA.
Excellent Arrangements, Home Comforts.
CHARGES :—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 & 3 per diem
Special Concession for Monthly Boarders.
(Family Suites with bath available.)
Telegrams :—"CALHOTEL."

EDUCATIONAL.

HOMEOPATHIC DIPLOMAS.—For various diplomas by correspondence. Apply with two annas stamps to Box No. 2188, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".

R1184

BOOKS.

FIVE PRECIOUS BOOKS—(Pocket Wisdom Series) As. 6 each. Address:—Mr. M. VENKATASIAH B.A., Krishnaraj Mohalla, Mysore.

L R1165

LOANS.

5000/— Cash Loan without interest for ten years to be granted on 31st October 1928. Enlistment till 30th September. Apply particulars and result July 1928. Agents on pay wanted. BANKING INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE. LTD. Bombay 2.

L R1182

PROFESSION

DON'T HESITATE to consult me if you find yourself in a domestic, official or personal difficulty. I will do all I can to help you with the great powers I command at a reasonable charge or free to really poor. N. PURUSHOTTAM. Fortune teller and Evil Counteracter, Empire Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

P

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SALE—Five Valves Radio set complete. Rupees 375 or near offer. Apply Box No. 2189, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

T R1188

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No 21934.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

WANTED—Two INDIAN MARINE ENGINEERS with B.O.T. Certificates. Pay Rs. 350—10—390 per mensem. Applications to be made in writing to the SUPERINTENDENT OF MACHINERY, 8, Garden Reach, CALCUTTA.

31105

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

DELHI MUNICIPALITY.

APPLICATIONS on prescribed forms to be obtained from the undersigned are invited for the following permanent posts and will be received up to 20th October, 1928:—

Municipal WORKS SUPERVISOR at Rs. 200—10—300, plus Tonga allowance Rs. 30 p. m.
Municipal WORKSHOP FOREMAN at Rs. 95—5—135.
Only properly qualified, trained and experienced men need apply.

(Sd.) RAGHUBIR SINGH,
Municipal Engineer.

Delhi, Town Hall,
Dated 18th September, 1928.

31110

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 234 of 1926.

HARILAL VALLABHDAS GORA-GANDHI ..... Plaintiff.

versus.

PREMSUKH UDAIRAM and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 23rd day of February, 1928, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 21st day of September, 1928, at the hour of 4-45 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuage tenements or buildings thereon situate lying and being at Sankli Street known as plot No. 11A, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and eighty-five square yards or thereabouts be the same or a little more or less forming part of a large piece or parcel of land and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Old Nos. 29, 95-96, 49, 172, 281 and 191, New Nos. 13531, 13602, C|13710, 13552, 13668. and 13803. Old Survey No. 282, 284, 294 and 295 and New Survey No. 1-3|3549' 1B3587, 3B and 40|3550 and part or 3589 or some of them and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "E" Ward No. 392 (1) Street No. 10 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East partly by plot No. 11E and partly by the property of a Memon, on or towards the West by the proposed passage on or towards the North by plot No. 11B and on or towards the South by Sankli Street.

SECONDLY:—ALL that piece or parcel of Lensehold land or ground together with the messuage tenements or buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being at Sankli Street, known as Plot No. 11B without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five hundred and sixty one square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less forming part of a larger piece or parcel of land and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Old Nos. 29|95, 96, 49, 172, 281 and 191, New Nos. 13531, 13602, C|13710, 13552, 13668 and 13803, Survey Nos. 283, 284, 294, and 295, New Survey Nos. 1-2-3|3587 and 3F and 40|3550 and part of 2589 or some of them and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 3921 (2) Street No. 108A and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the West by the proposed passage on or towards the East by plot No. 10 and on or towards the South by plot No. 11A and partly by the property of Memon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Thakordas and Madgavkar Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 31-33 Hummum Street, Fort Bombay.

Dated this 7th day of August, 1928.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

31019

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 509 of 1925.

NANABHOY HORMUSJI MOOS, Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2309 of 1919 ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

D. M. D'CRUZ ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 15th day of July, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court-house on FRIDAY, the 12th day of October, 1928, at the hour of 4-45 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land at Mouje Khandala in the Registration Sub-District of Lonavla, District Poona, measuring on the East from the South to North 50 feet, on the South from East to West 45 feet, on the West from South to North 96 feet, and on the North from East to West 93 feet, and bounded on or towards East by the open ground for house belonging to Tukaram Jadhav and beyond it by the land belonging to Khandu Khule, on or towards the South by the compound and house and open ground of Sakharam Khule, on or towards the West by land bearing No. 189 and beyond it by common passage, and on or towards the North by land bearing No. 189 and beyond it by Railway lines together with the bungalow, hereditaments and premises thereon.

For further particulars and sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 94, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 15th day of August, 1928.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

31058

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE, ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 23rd instant, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "The Back Bay House", Upper Colaba, near the Observatory valuable furniture of the whole bungalow, such as dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner wagons, glass, crockery and silver ware, carpets, real mahogany roll top desk, sweet-tone Cottage piano, silver and book cases, Chesterfield suites, hatstand, bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, easy chairs, menteafes, etc., etc.

The property of Thomas A. Keith, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

WHY CONTINUE TO SUFFER from GONORRHOEA & GLEET
Try Rubern's
SENTI-KOLA
The latest Scientific discovery Relieves the painful burnings sensation at once, and cures, all discharges from the genito—urinary organs of any type (acute and chronic) in either sex.
Price Rs. 2-8-0. Charges extra.
Sole Agent :—J. K. DAS, (Chemist) 3, Badon Roy Lane, Beliaghata, Calcutta

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.
DAWN
The Wonderful Herbert Wilcox Production which has stirred the world Civilized World with its Magnificent Theme and Tale of Heroic Life and Death and a Conflict of Loyalties told in Reverence and without Bitterness
AND
The Wonderfully Realistic Acting by
SYBIL THORNDIKE
England's Greatest Stage Star in the Immortal Roll of—
NURSE EDITH CAVELL
Britain's Greatest Film and Achievement.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.
DICK NORTON'S REVUE CO.
IN
MIXED GRILL
Last appearance in Bombay.

MADAN THEATRES LTD.
PRESENT AT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-DAY
6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.
SILKEN SHACKLES
WITH
IRENE RICH
AND
HUNTLY GORDON
See the story of a woman who couldn't make her eyes behave.

TO-MORROW the 22nd Inst.
WILL BE SCREENED
'Vengeance'
AN
IMPERIAL PRODUCTION
Starring:
SULOCHANA
Bombay's Screen Idol
A Soul Stirring Subject written and directed by
B. P. MISRA, B.A.,
AT
The Popular Picture Palace
CINEMA MAJESTIC
Always Better than the Best.

CHARITY ENTERTAINMENT PROGRAMME.
'The Passing Show'
AT THE
EXCELSIOR THEATRE
on the 28th September, at 5-30 P. M.
Under the Patronage of Sir Hormusji Cawasji Dinshaw (of Aden) Kt., M. V. O., O. B. E.
1—Piano Duette.
2—Violin Solo.
3—Indian Song.
4—Fountain of Youth
Dance of the Water Sprites.
5—Piano Solo.
6—English and French Songs.
2nd PART.
7—Flute and Piano.
8—Historical Tableau "Fire down the Ages" forty ladies taking part in it.
9—Violin Duette.
10—Children's show. Various dances.

THE CAPITOL
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 and 10 P. M.
CHARLIE MURRAY
WITH
FRED KELSEY
IN A GREAT MYSTERY COMEDY
THE **GORILLA**

A MAMMOTH DOUBLE ATTRACTION
AT
THE CAPITOL
TO-MORROW at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Exclusive Official Motion Pictures of
WORLD'S HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP
between
GENE TUNNY
CHAMPION
and
JACK DEMPSEY
EX-CHAMPION
taken at the ringside at
SOLDIERS' FIELD CHICAGO
and
THE FUNNIEST PICTURE OF THE SEASON.
STOP that MAN
STOP that MAN
STOP that MAN
with
BARBARA KENT
ARTHUR LAKE and GEO. SEIGMEN
A Burst of Speed—A Dash of Romance—A lot of Pep, with no time out between laughs.

Great Fluctuations in Cotton.

What is the future result? If you want to know it—purchase Professor SHAH'S Weekly Cotton Forecast showing daily fluctuations. Charge only Rs. 10|. He had published in "Bombay Samachar" on 5-9-28 that Bureau Report will be bearish accordingly it came bearish and market gone down. Whole life istory is predicted by examining Palm.
Special accommodation for Ladies.
Visiting hours from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 6 to 8 p.m. (S. T.)

Kalbadevi Road opp. Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association—(Alshi's Patia), on 2nd floor, Bombay No. 2.

N.B.:—Loans given on Estates, etc., by moderate interest. Only owners should apply.

Professor SHAH alias
MANECKLAL VADILAL SHAH.

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It will be worth your while to obtain a copy of the Prospectus of the 'BOMBAY LIFE' before insuring your life elsewhere.
Excellent prospects to Agents
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World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

EARLY DECLINED ON HEDGE SELLING—LATER IMPROVED ON SHORT COVERING AND TRADE BUYING—WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT—FUTURES 28 TO 27 POINTS HIGHER.—

New York, Sept. 19

The New York futures market opened easy at a decline of about 11 points on Southern Hedge Selling and ruled quiet during the early part of the Session. The Government statement indicating satisfactory trade conditions was responsible for small offerings and as a result of increased trade buying, the declining tendency of the markket is temporarily checked. Later on prices improved on short covering and closed at about the highest level at a rise of 27 to 28 points.

It appears that after a decline of about 2 cents. in prices since the early days of the month, it is but natural that the selling pressure should decrease. Trade interests are inclined to buy moderately for immediate needs but there is no indication of any big buying movement for stocks. The floating short interest is being gradually covered and weakens the technical situation. The professional element is watching the weather developments and the weakly Government repport issued to-day reads as under:

North Carolina.—Rain has again been damaging.

South Carolina:—The crop has deteriorated in parts. Elsewhere in this State there has been continued shedding.

Tennessee Alabama Mississippi:—Progress has varied widely. Picking and Spinning have made a good advance.

Arkansas:—The crop is very good due to little rain, and picking progressed in all parts.

Oklahoma:—There has been fairly good progress. Picking has been general except in the extreme North-West.

Texas:—Progress has ranged from poor in the dry Central and in the previously dry Southern parts to very good in the Northern portions. There has been considerable shedding.

Picking and Ginning have made a very good advance.

The weather developments since the compilation of the last Bureau report can safely be said fairly favourable. Those who were much impressed with possibilities of serious damage are forced to be silent. Present indications fully supports the ideas of a 15 million bale crop or slightly higher and if present weather continues for a fortnight or so the crop will add materially, as a late crop gain much than a matured one. At any rate, bearish factors are mostly discounted and the market is grinding. The future course of the market largely depends upon future weather and the date of killing frost, but it is safe to say that we have not reached the peak of the movement and full pressure of the new arrivals. Exports from America are in way encouraging and in the absence of any impressive buying we do not believe that bottom is reached.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from New York:—

January highest 17.64 (at about the close). Lowest 17.25 (at the opening).

New York market advanced on short covering; less hedge selling.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 19th instant. as under:—

"Better trade demand. Southern offering smaller."

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, Sept. 19.
October	17.68 plus .28
December	17.67 plus .27
January	17.63 plus .27
March	17.60 plus .28
May	17.57 plus .27
Middling Spot	17.95 plus .30

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

	New York, Sept. 19.
October	16.87 plus .17
January	17.04 plus .21
Middling Spot	17.12 plus .17

NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 19.

NEW YORK 11 A.M.:—

(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

October	17.40
January	17.35—.01
March	17.31—.01

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

October	17.39—.01
January	17.32—.04
March	17.29—.03

NEW ORLEANS 9-30 A.M.:—

October	16.63—.07
January	16.67—.07
March	16.87

LIVERPOOL

LONG LIQUIDATION—HEDGE SELLING—TRADE FIXING CALL SALES—FUTURES 21 TO 17 POINTS HIGHER—SALES 8000 BALES.

Liverpool, Sept. 19.

The Liverpool futures market opened easy at a decline of 19 points. There was some long liquidation and hedge selling which was offset by trade fixing call sales at the decline. The markket was quiet and closed at a decline of 21 to 17 points. Spot sales amounted to 800 Bales and middling American spot prices closed 16 points lower at 9.78d. per lb.

Empire futures closed easy at a decline of 19 points and Egyptians lost 23 to 18 points.

PRIVATE CABLES:

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

(1) Continued rains in the Eastern belt. Weather cool.

(2) Long liquidation, hedge selling. Good trade fixing call sales. Heavy rains along coast of Atlantic States.

Weekly Government Weather Report:—Slight unfavourable.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

9-30 a.m.:—"Heavy rains East Belt, cool night. Forecast East Belt partly cloudy. Balance entire Belt generally fair."

4-30 p.m. "Weekly weather report East progress fair. Central good. West poor to fair."

9 p.m.:—"Temporary cessation of hedge selling. Local covering small market."

Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the following cable from their Liverppool Agents:—

Last week showed some improvement in most parts of the Cotton belt. except that it was too wet in the Carolinas (both North and South) and too dry in parts of Texas. Picking and ginning progressed favourably.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Sept. 19. Opening	Closing
September		9.25—.21
October	9.11	9.10—.21
November		8.98—.21
December		9.00—.20
January	9.00	8.99—.20
February		8.99—.20
March	9.04	9.03—.19
April		9.03—.19
May	9.06	9.05—.18
June		9.05—.17
July	9.06	9.05—.17
August		9.01—.17
September		9.00—.18
Middling Spot		9.78—.16

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

	Liverpool, Sept. 19. Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	250

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Sept. 19.
Scinde Fully Good	6.30—.20
Scinde Fine	6.55—.20
Scinde Superfine	6.80—.20
Bengal Good	6.05—.20
Bengal Fully Good	6.30—.20
Bengal Fine	6.55—.20
Oomra Good	6.50—.20
Oomra Fully Good	6.80—.20
Oomra Fine	7.10—.20
Broach Fully Good	7.90—.20
Broach Fine	8.15—.20
Broach Superfine	8.40—.20

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Sept. 19.
September	16.15—.23
October	16.25—.23
November	16.40—.18
December	16.55—.18
January	16.47—.18
February	16.47—.18
March	16.60—.15
April	16.60—.15
May	16.70—.15
June	16.70—.15
July	16.79—.16
August	16.79—.16
September	16.90—.15
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	17.05—.15

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Sept. 19.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	36,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	nil

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 20.

The local market opened firm at Rs. 325/- for Broach 3./M. delivery in response to better New York Cable there was absence of any buying and prices reacted to Rs. 324/- on jobbers realising. The market ruled quiet but again prices rallied on better Liverpool opening advices and reports of unfavourable weather reports. Rates at 4 P. M.—were as under:—

Broach A./M.	325/8
Oomra D/J.	... 291/8
Bengal D/J.	... 259/8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 20

September 213.10	+.2.70.
December 214-00	+.3.60.
March 2215-20	+.3.80.

BOMBAY PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Sept. 20.		
Linseed Sept.	10	3	3
Linseed May	10	5	3
Wheat Sept.	7	6	3
Wheat January	7	4	0
Wheat May	7	11	3

DAILY ROOM RATE.

Bombay, Sept. 20.

Bengal 260 D.-J.
Broach 326 A.-M.
Umra 292 D.-J.

SPOT RATE.

Southern	319	314	307	300
Comptah	.. 334	324	314	

READY COTTON SALES.

200 Bombay & Co., Mathia, 225.
200 H. Rambhagat, Jalgaon, 227.
100 N. Fatehalli, Nagar, 211.
100 N. Fatehalli, Mathia, 185.
200 G. Dossa, Malkapur, 240.
100 G. Dossa, Amalner, 237.
200 Toyomankwa, Upland, 315.
200 Forbes & Co., Kudchi, 226|8.
100 L. K. Vashanji, Wardha, 310.
100 P. Crystal & Co., Mathia, 205.
100 Habib Son's, Ellichpur, 300.
100 Toyomankwa, Khandesh, 225.
100 B. Karshandas, Chalisgaon, 250.
100 Colaba Land, Akola, 235.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Sept. 20.
Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Boles 4 Days

	This year	Last year.	
Khandesh	187	372	408
Central India	277	581	4,343
Barsi and Nagar	...	193	583
Hyderabad-Gaorani	324	557	71
Berar	587	2,004	2,250
Central Provinces	351	1,622	2,203
Total Oomras	1,726	5,329	9,858
Dholera	...	872	6,104
N.-W. Provinces	...	...	1,843
Rajputana	30	327	2,520
Sind-Punjab	...	...	1,668
Broach	111	343	668
Coompta & Dharwar	362	864	1,174
Westerns-Northerns	271	1,133	1,622
Cocoanada	...	...	...
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	...	107	5,393
Persian	...	...	918
American	...	...	16,468
Egyptian and African	...	1,848	1,482
Comilla, Burma & others sorts			
Total	2,500	10,823	49,713

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Sept. 20.
Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales Yesterday.

		This year.	Last year
Europe	5,553	20,026	16,069
Japan & China	4,067	76,977	31,926
Coast Ports	...	1,218	850
Up-country by Rail	...	4,978	1,282
Afloat in harbour for Europe.			
China and Japan	...	6,781	1,832
Total	9,620	109,980	51,350

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Sept. 18.

Interest Day to Day loans 4 p.c.
Interest 7 days' market loans 3-1|2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4-9|32 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months 4-1|2 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4-3|4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-1|4 p.c.

LATEST WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT.

Liverpool, Sept. 20 9.30 A. M.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool friends:

"Light to moderate rains East Belt. Slightly warmer, West Belt partly cloudy. Balance Entire Belt generally fair."

BULLION MARKET

The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

SILVER.

Bombay, Sept. 20.

Following unchanged advices from London Market but owing to firm advicse from China rates in the local market improved to Rs. 59/11. Later on prices ruled easy on unfavourable Shanghai Cables and prices were quoted at Rs. 59/2. The general feeling is rather less confident, but there is steady off-take spot of bars on easier markets.

London Ready 26/2.
Forward 26/4.
America cent 57/4.
Chaina On. 2/7/4. Clo. 2/7/5.
Ready 59/8.

	Op.	Hi.	La.	Now.
Bhadon	59/2	59/0	59/2	59/8.

Tejumundi 10/-.

Bhadon	59/2	59/0	59/2	59/8.

Tajimundi 1/5.

Tone of Silver.—Quiet and steady. China sold. Bears covering. Market closed with buyers at the quotation.

GOLD.

Ready 21/6/9.
Bhadon 21/6/9.
Asge 21/7.
National City 21/10.
I. Manordass 21/9/6.
N. Motilall 21/6/9.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 20.

B C RATE:—
T T 1|5 15|16.
D D 1|5 31|32.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|5 31|32.
Banks Selling D D 1|6.
Banks Selling T T 1/3 31/32 Sept.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 31|32 Oct.
Banks Buying T T 1/6.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/32.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6-1|4 Sept.
Banks Selling T T 1|6 9|32 Oct.
NEW YORK—
B.C. T T 276-1|2.
Banks Selling T T 275¾
Banks Buying T T 275
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 269
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 924.
Banks Buying D D 936.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 950.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 126
Banks Buying 60 Days 123
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 137-1/2
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 149-1/2
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155-1/2
JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 90-5/8
CROSS RATES:—
New York/London 4.85-1/8 19th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/7 3/16 20th inst.
London/Japan 1/10 21/32 19th inst.
London/Paris 124.20 19th inst.
London/Belgium 34.90 19th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.20 19th inst.
London/Italy 92/80
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4-4-11-1/2 19th inst. £4.4.11.3/8 18th inst.
Silver London Ready 26.1/8 19th inst. 26.1/8 18th inst.
Silver London Forward 26.1/4 19th inst. 26-1/4 18th inst.
Silver New York Ready 57 3/16 19th inst. 57-1/4 18th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos. 4 9/32 p. c. 19th inst. 4-9/32 p. c.
London Discounts 6 oms. 4-1/2 19th inst. 4.1/2 p.c. 18th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 p.c. Bank of England Rate 4.1/2 p.c.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 2-3/4 p.c. 3 mos. 3 p.c. 6 mos. 4 p.c. 12 mos. 4-1/4 p.c.
Tone:—Quiet.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Sept. 20.

F. P. Bales:—
Receipts to date 19-9-28, 1928-29 950000, 1927-28 1443000.
Receipts Yesterday 19-9-28, 1928-29 36000, 1927-28 44000.
Exports to date 19-9-28, 1928-29 677000, 1927-28 768000.
Stock at Ports 14-9-28, 1928-29 625000, 1927-28 1322000.
Stock Interior Towns 19-9-28, 1928-29 275000, 1927-28 413000.
Stocy Liverpool 14-9-28, 1928-29 655000, 1927-28 1138000.
Visible Supply 14-9-28, 1928-29 2045000, 1927-28 3525000.
Quantity in Sight 14-9-29, 1928-29 1089000, 1927-28 1712000.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Sept. 19.

Silver:—No special feature.

Spot	26-1|8
Forward	26-1|4

LONDON GOLD.

London, Sept. 19.

Bar Gold Fine, per oz. £4|4|11-1|2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Sept. 19.

Interest Day to Day Loans 3-7|8 p.e.
Interest 7 days' market loans 3-1|2 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months 4-9|32 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months 4-1|2 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4-3|4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-1|4 p.c.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

FURTHER IMPOVEMENT OF VALUES

RISE CONSIDERED TOO RAPID,

Bombay, Sept. 20.

Considering enokums losses which are sustained by textile and Iron trade, the recent sharp rise in the values of shares seems rather too rapid and without due foundation. The long interest is held by strong bull operators and are in a position to control the situation, but it is possible that with a view to restore confidence and induce outside support, some tactful moves may be engineered. Looking to the general situation we see no bonafide reason for any material improvement in the near future and prefer scalping business on strong markets. Decline in the prices of raw products such as cotton and wheat will ultimately tell on the purchasing capacity of consumers and with present financial policy and issuance of treasury bills by Government, there is no likelyhood of easier monetary conditions until exports enlarge on a free scale. The share market opened to-day at about unchanged prices with a quiet understone and recorded a small decline of about Rs. 2|8 to Rs. 5|-. The sentiment is rather shaping bullish views and shorts are inclined to cover their floating interest. Some fresh buying is also in evidence. The covering movement is weakening the technical situation and although prices may tend to further improvement, purchases at present levels are deemed rather risky in some well-informed circles. As a matter of fact there was some profit taking in Tata Steel shares, which checked the rise. To-day's price changes in active scrips: B. Dyeing 808|12, 805, 818|12, 805. Fazal 757|8, 755, 767|8, 765. Pearl 490, 486|4, 500, 496|4. Century 380, 376|4, 385|10, 382|8. Nagpur 498|8. 505, 503|12. Tata Steel Defds. 252|8, 247|8, 258|2, 254|6. Tata Steel Ordinary 74, 72|8, 75, 74|2. Indian Cement 356|4, 353|12, 362|8, 361|4. E. D. Sassoon Ord. shares were done to-day at 0|11|3. Kasturchands were put through at 16|4 and Khatav Mills at 88|12. Vishnu Cotton Ordinary share opened at 230|- and closed at Rs. 260|-. Tapti Velly Ry. shares found buyers at 721|4. India Bank shares opened at Rs. 91|4 and closed at Rs. 91|8. Imperial Bank New issues opened at Rs. 355|- and closed at Rs. 356|4. Central Bank shares opened at Rs. 24|4 but closed quiet at Rs. 24|2. Ahmedabad Electric shares opened at Rs. 134|- and closed at 135|-, Andhra Ordinary were done at 700|-, Tata Power Ordinary exchanged hands at Rs. 512|8. Bombay E. Trams. Pref. opened at Rs. 69|8, but closed quiet at Rs. 69|-. Kafni Second Pref. were put at 104|8 while Defd. opened at Rs. 920 and firmed up to Rs. 925|-. Punjab Cement shares opened at Rs. 15|4 and closed at Rs. 15|6. Oriental Life Ince. were sold to-day Rs. 2,440|- and Jupitars realised at Rs. 10|12. Vulcan opened at Rs. 7|12 but improved to 7|14 on some enquiry. Scindias ruled rather firm, after opening at Rs. 14|5, firmed up to Rs. 15|- and closed at Rs. 14|12. Tata Steel First Pref. opened at Rs. 140|- and gained somewhat and gained somewhat and closed at Rs. 140|8. Second Pref. opened at Rs. 92|- and good enquiry hardened to Rs. 92|8. Bombay Telephones were done at Rs. 52|12. B. B. Petrols opened at Rs. 4|9 and closed at Rs. 4|9|6.

Bombay, Sept. 20.

Face Value	Name	Closing Quotations.
100	Ahmed. Advance	380
50	Apollo	6
500	Bom: Cot:	341-4
250	Bombay Dyeing	815
250	Bradbury	190
100	Century	382|8
100	Central India	503|12
100	Colaba Land	136|4
100	Cogrla	160
100	Crescent	147|8
250	Currim	190
250	David	250
250	Dawn	555
200	Ed: Sassoon	97-8
10	E. D. Sassoon	0.11-3
100	Elphinstone	13
250	Fazulbhoy	765
100	Finlay	120
1000	F. Petit	250
100	Globe	19
100	Gokak X. D	121/4
100	Indore Malwa	366|4
250	Jamshed	35
50	Kastoorchand	16/4
100	Khattu	92|8
100	Kohinoor	211/4
250	Luxmi	1680
100	Madhavrao Scd.	11
100	Madhovji	67|8
50	Mathuradas	Nom 50
1000	Maneckji Petit	1400
100	Meyer Sas;	75
250	Model	80
1000	Morarji	1545
200	New Great	238|12
100	New City	110
250	Pabaney	213|12
250	Pearl	496|4
100	Phoenix	365
10	Premier	9
100	Shapurji	14.12
100	Sholapur	6335
250	Simplex	106|4
100	Swan	123-12
100	Swadeshi	465
500	Tata	52|8
500	Vishnu	2620
	BANKS.	
100 50A	Baroda	83
50	A Central	24|1
£10-5A	Eastern	94
500	Imperial	1457|8
5 500-125A	Imperial Ort	356|4
100-50A	India	91|8
5	Union	3|10
	CEMENT.	
10	Bundi	24|6
250	Indian	361|4
100	Katni Ord.	253|12
40	Katni Df.	920
10	Punjab	15|4
	INSURANCE.	
15A	Jupiter	11
15A	New India	21|10
200-100A	Oriental	2450
	MINING.	
10	Central India	14
10	Shivrajpur	31|8
75	Tata Ord.	74|2
40	Tata Def.	254|6
	MISCELLANEOUS.	
100	Alcock	339|6
100	Andhra VI	700
250	Bom. Steam	277|8
6	Brit. B. Petrol	4-9.6
125	Bom. Burma O ld	780
50	Bom. Burma New	287|8
100	Indian Bleaching	236|4
115	Scindia	15
30	Tata Construction	63|8
100	Tata Power	512|8
100	Tata Hydro	1,077|8
50	Tram	151|14
	PREFERENCE SHARES.	
10	Punjab Portland Cement	13.8
1000	Tata Power Pref	905
100	Tata Steel 2nd Pref.	92|8
50	Tram Pref.	69
1000	Andhra Valley Pref.	1007-8
500	Vishnu Pref.	637-8
150	Tata Steel 1st Pref.	140|8
500	Tata Mill Pref.	80
500	Nagpur Pre.	486-4

SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept. 20.

Present financial policy of the Government has impaired confidence in the gilt-edged amrket and selling pressuer is increasing. Thee is no desire to buy. The market appears disappointed at the Government reply in connection with treagury bills. 3-1/2 per cent loan declined and to Rs. 72/8 and the new loan is of 4-1/2 per cent is quoted at a discount and buyers are holding aloof.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 72-14
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 93|10.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93|1.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 85.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100/12
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 101/13
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 105/15
5-1|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102/12
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 103|13.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105|1.
6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 110/
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 83/8
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 82/8
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 82/8
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101.

Forward Rates.—2nd Oct. Sett.
3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 72.12.6
1945-55 Rs. 105/14
4-1|2 per cent Bonds 1934 Rs. 97-7-0.
4-1/2 per cent Loan 1955-60 Rs. 93-15.0
Tone of Market:—Shade steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Sept. 20.

3 months discounts 4-9/32 per cent.
6 months discounts 4-1/2 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4 1/2 per cent.
Money Call 2-3/4 per cent.
One month 3 per cent.
Three months 3-1/4 per cent.
Six months 3 3/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGE.

London, Sept. 19.

TT. Berlin on London	20,35
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.09-3|4
T.T. Brussels on London	34.90
T.T. Madrid on London	29.30
T.T. Milan on London	92.79
T.T. Berne on London	26.21
T.T. Paris on London	124.18
T.T. London on Prague	163.65

WEATHER IN INDIA.

MONSOON CONTINUES ACTIVE.

POONA, Sept 20.

The monsoon continues active in the Konkan, Bombay Deccan and Assam and has extended feebly in the Central Provinces. Scattered falls of rain have again occurred in Gujrat, and East Rajputana.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Konkan, Bombal Deccan, and Hyderabad North and local in Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Central India West and Central Provinces.

A few falls have occured in Upper Burma, Orissa, Bihar, Rajputana East, Gujrat, Malabar and Madras Southeast.

The chief amounts are Kyaukpyu three inches; Amherst and Akyab one and a half; Rangoon three quarters; Diamond Island a half; Dibrugarh, Sibsagar, Shillong and Cherraphunji one; Darjeeling one and a half; Jessore, Berhampur, Dinajpur and Ranchi a half; Purnea two; Jubbulpore, Pachmarhi and Pendra a half; Akola, Neemuch and Kotah a qarter; Surat a half; Mount Abu three quarters; Bombay and Molegaon one; Aurangabad and Mangalore a half; and Poona, Sholapur, Parbhani and Madura a quarter.

Forecast.—Increase in Gujrat and Central India.—A. P.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

BOMBAY, Sept. 20.

General Remarks.—The monsoon continues active in the Konkan and the Bombay Deccan and has extended feebly in the Central Provinces. Scattered falls of rain have again occurred in Gujarat and east Rajputana. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, and the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad North, and local in Central India West and the Central Provinces, while a few falls have occurred in Rajputana East, Gujarat, Malabar and Madras Southeast. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in Rajputana, the Bombay Presidency and south Madras, and lightly to moderately clouded in the rest of the Peninsula and the central parts of the country. The air is drier than usual in the Punjab and the United Provinces. Temperatures were above normal the United Provinces. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 104 deg. at Cawnpore.

Forecast.—An increase in Central India and Gujarat.

Rainfall recorded at 8 hrs.

Station	Rainfall past 24 hours.
Ajmer	... 0.07"
Kotah	... 0.29"
Mount Abu	... 0.73"
Rajkot	... 0.06"
Surat	... 0.45"
Ahmedabad	... 0.14"
Neemuch	... 0.21"
Indore	... 0.05"
Jubbulpore	... 0.57"
Akola	... 0.21"
Amraoti	... 0.02"
Nagpur	... 0.13"
Chanda	... 0.12"
Ratnagiri	... 0.23"
Malegaon	... 0.88"
Ahmednagar	... 0.12"
Poona	... 0.18"
Sholapur	... 0.22"
Belgaum	... 0.03"
Aurangabad	... 0.48"
Mangalore	... 0.39"
Colombo	... 0.16"
Cocanada	... 0.04"

Bombay.—Local Rainfall recorded at 8 hrs.—

Colaba Observatory	... 1.00"
Colaba Observatory from 1st June to date 83.59" (19.07" above normal.)	
St. George's Hospital	... 1.10"
J. J. Hospital	... 1.02"

Maximum temperature 84 deg. (1 deg. below normal.)

Minimum temperature 75 deg. (1 below normal.)

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 20th Sept. 1928.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.804 inches (.024 below normal.)

Barometer corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.706 inches (.033 below normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.017.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.5 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 74.3.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours, 83.9 degrees. (1.3 below normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours. 74.9 degrees (0.5 below normal.)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 89 per cent.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 86 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 15 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours; 148 miles.

Velocity of just of wind in 24 hours; 28 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy 10- 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours 1.00.

Total rainfall during the month 8.30.

Total rainfall during the year 83.60.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 20.

Castalia, Caithness, Liverpool.
Wildenfels, Gordon, Karachi.
Lady Blake, Patterson, Alleppy.
Chakla, Betaugh, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 21.

Varela, Strachen, Busreh.
Sumatra, Lavegunro, Genoa.
Havildar, Maclean, Calcutta.

LOADING.

Sept. 20.

Steamer British Holly for Abadan.
Steamer Kaiser-i-Hind for London.
Steamer Rajput for Java.
Steamer Morocco for Hull.

S S Castalia:—The G T Co's steamer Castalia arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo, 58 saloon and 27 deck passengers.

S S Wildenfels:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Wildenfels arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with a general cargo.

S S Chakla:—The B I S N Co's steamer Chakla arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Varela:—The B I S N Co's steamer Varela will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Sumatra:—The M Italiana steamer Sumatra will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Genoa with a general cargo.

S S Havildar:—The T M Co's steamer Havildar will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with a general cargo.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind:—The P and O S N Co's English mail steamer Kaiser-i-Hind is expected to arrive here to-day at about 6 a.m. from London with the outward mails of the 6th instant, a general cargo and 413 passengers.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 20.
Delivery Contract.

	Nov. Ready Red leafy.	Dec. Ready Average.
Bengal Superfine	265	.....
Bengal Superfine	265	.....
Bengal Fine	260	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine	265	.....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	245	...e.
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	300	290
Nagpur Fine	300	290
Yeotmal Fine	290	275
Arvi Fine	290	275
Amroti Fine	285	280
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	280	245
Mulkapur Fine	270	240
Khandesh Fine	255	235
Muthia	.....	.....
Muthia F.G.	210	200
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	270	245/55
Purna F.G.G.S.	255	245
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S	.....	250
Indore/Ujjain Fine	270	245
Burwah Sanavad Fine	260	245/50
Surat Fine	.....	.....
Broach Fine	310	.....
Broach F.G.	.....	.....
Westerns M.G.	290	.....
Cambodia ...	375	.....
Miraj/Sangli	300	.....
Compta Good	315	.....
Kadi/Viramgam	.....	.....

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 20.

The forward market opened at Rs. 326/8 for Broach A/M. delivery and after declining to Rs. 328/ on scattered selling, prices again improved to Rs. 327/4 on steady buying. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:

£

Liverpool was reported 20 points higher:	
Broach A/M.	327/4
Oomra D/J.	293/8
Bengal D/J.	260/8

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept. 20.

	Cwts.
Wheat	4,589
Linseed	5,525
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	810
Gingellyseeds	693
Groundnuts	4,801
Castorseed	2,046
Rice	3,825
Myrabollams	3,390
Cottonseed	5,670
Mowraseed	6,486
Gram	75
Jowar	5,265
Maize	19
Barley	840
Bajree	1,675
Coal	1,868 tons.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 20-9-28, Colaba Point, 1.00, Fort, 1.10, J. J. Hospital, 1.02.

Total since 1st June to date, Colaba Point 83.59, Fort, 116.75, J. J. Hospital, 90.04.

Total for the corresponding period of 1927, Colaba Point, 57.38 Fort, 72.71, J. J. Hospital, 56.66.

Total for the corresponding period of 1926 Colaba Point, 67.20, Fort, 99.40, J. J. Hospital, 81.18.

RAW COTTON SITUATION

REASONABLE PRICE LEVEL REACHED

PURCHASES PREFERABLE

Bombay, Sept. 20.

Messrs. P. Chrystal & Co. in their weekly report issued to-day state that there is little doubt that the present price discounts a crop of more than 15 million bales of the American Cotton. The report reads as under:—

"Since we wrote our report last week the nett changes in the American Futures markets have been as follows:—

	Oct.	Jany.	May.
New York 11/9/28 ..	17.98	17.77	17.75
Do. 19/9/28 ..	17.68	17.63	17.57
	—.30	—.14	—.18
	Oct.	Jany.	May.
Liverpool 11/9/28 ..	9.32	9.25	9.34
Do. 19/9/28 ..	9.10	8.99	9.05
	—.22	—.26	—.29

After the heavy fall of the last three months the market is at last showing signs of grounding. During the week we have daily been told of Southern Hedge selling which must be expected at this time of the year when cotton is moving freely. The market has stood up against the selling very well and it is evident the consuming section of the trade is now taking more interest in the raw material. This we consider natural as prices have now reached a reasonable level. We see little chance of any further material decline from the present level for, should this occur we should soon be on what might be described as an investment level. Whilst we do not look for a further decline we do not think the time is yet ripe for an appreciable recovery. After the heavy decline it will take some time for confidence in values to be restored and during the next few weeks the market will be called upon to absorb a large quantity of hedge selling. However, we think Mills would be well advised to take advantage of the quiet markets which are likely to be experienced to secure a portion of their requirements. During the week the weather in America has not been too favourable and unless crop reports should improve it is quite probable the next Government Crop estimate may not show a larger figure than was given on 8th September. Should this occur an advance would result, for, there is little doubt the present price discounts a crop of more than 15 million bales.

Since we last wrote the local market has moved in sympathy with fluctuations in the American markets and hedge contract prices are about rupees five lower. The local Mill Strike continues with little sign of any settlement in the near future. Exporters continue to take a moderate interest in ready cotton, but the demand for New Crop cotton is still disappointing. This is to be expected as Old Crops are relatively a more attractive purchase than New Corps and, as the former is so weakly held, buyers have a distinct advantage.

During the week satisfactory rains have fallen in most of our cotton districts and should this be the last of the Monsoon another large Indian Crop will pe assured.

We find it more difficult to form an opinion for Indian cotton owing to the uncertainty about the holding power resultant upon the very heavy losses which have been sustained by the Indian trading community. In the meantime we prefer purchases in America. We favour purchases here only on weak markets."

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Sept. 19.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot:—17-3/8.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 19.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and FCalcutta:—

Oct./Dec. per cwt. 12/6-3/4.
Jan./March per cwt. 12/6-3/4.
C and F Bombay:—
Oct./Dec. per cwt. 12/8.
C and F Karachi:—
Oct.-Dec. per cwt. 12/8-3/4.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Sept. 19.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. spot: Sellers 0/8-1/2.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Sept. 19.

£

Chartered Bank of India A. & C	22
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	139-1/2
P & O Banking Corporation	9-1/2
National Bank	54-1/2
Eastern Bank	7-3/8
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	90
Conversion Loan	77-1/8
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	102-1/2
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	54-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	61
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	71-1/8
Consols	55-3/4
War Loan 5 per cent.	102-5/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	94

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Sept. 19.

Demand Bills 484.68

LONDON METALS.

London, Sept. 19.

£

Copper English Best Selected	67-1/8
Copper Braziers	77-1/4
Yellow Metal	65-3/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	21
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge	13-5/8
Tin English Ingots	217-1/2
Quicksilver per bottle (75 lb).	24-3/8

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION

BOMBAY, Sept. 20

Castorseeds delivery, September, Opening Rs. 46/8, Highest Rs. 46/15, Lowest Rs. — Closing Rs. 46/14.

Castorseeds Delivery, May Opening Rs 46/7, Highest Rs. 46/14. Lowest Rs. — Closing Rs. 46/12/6.

Cottonseeds Delivery January Opening Rs. 4/4/10 1/2, Highest Rs. — Lowest Rs. 4/4/9, Closing Rs. 4/5/4 1/2.

Groundnut Seeds February Opening Rs 54/8, Highest Rs. 54/11, Lowest Rs. — Closing Rs. 54/10//6.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Sept. 18.

£

Chartered Bank of India A. & C	22
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	138-1/2
P and O. Banking Corporation	9-1/2
National Bank	54
Eastern Bank	7-3/8
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	90
Conversion Loan	77-1/8
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	102-1/2
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	54-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	61
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan	71-1/8
Consols	55-3/4
War Loan 5 per cent.	102-3/4
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	94

LONDON METALS.

London, Sept. 18.

£

Copper English best Selected	67-1/8
Copper Braziers	77-1/4
Yellow Metal	65-3/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	21
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge	13-5/8
Tin English Ingots	214-3/4
Tin Plates I.C. 20" x 14" 112 sheets per case of 198 lb net. 18s. 3d.	

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Sept. 18.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. spot. Sellers 0/8-5/8.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Sept. 19.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton New Crop:—Dec./Jan. shipment sellers £8-5-0.

Castorseed, Bombay, ton:—Sept./Oct. shipment sellers £17-0-0.

Rapeseed Toria, ton:—Sept./Oct. shipment sellers £18-5-0.

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 19.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—Sept./Oct. shipment sellers £17-12-6.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—Oct./Nov. shipment sellers £17-12-6.

Linseed La Plata c.i.f. ton:—Sept./Oct. shipment sellers £15-5-0.

Linseed, Bombay, ton:—Sept./Oct. shipment sellers £17-15-0.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Sept. 19.

Linseed Oil naked, London, cwt:—Oct./Dec. delivery paid 27/11-1/4.

Linseed Oil naked, London, cwt:—Jan./Apl. delivery value 28/3.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 19.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes:—October shipment sellers 41/7-1/2.

Barletta Russo per 63 lb. Cargoes:—October shipment sellers 41/3.

Wheat South Australian, Parcels:—Afloat buyers 44/6.

Wheat, Choice White Karachi:—No offerings.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments are made:—

Mr. D. Healy, on relief by Mr. H. S Needham, to officiate as Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, vice Mr. G. S. Wilson.

Mr. G. S. Wilson, on relief, to officiate as Inspector-General of Police, vice Mr. F. C. Griffith.

With effect from the 16th August, 1928, vice Mr. Honavar Harischandra, M.B.E., retired—

Mr. J. Baldwin to be Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Mr. Chintaman Mahadev Mate to be provisionally substantive Deputy Superintendent of Police vice Mr. J. Baldwin.

Mr. Ramzanali Bhaloo Vellani, Barrister-at-Law, to officiate as Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, vice Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Barrister-at-Law, proceeding on leave.

Mr. P. B. Wilkins, on return from deputation, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Poona, vice Mr. C. M. S. Yates.

Mr. M. R. Price, on return from leave, to officiate temporarily as District Superintendent of Police, Nasik, in modification of previous orders, vice Mr. W. L. K. Herapath.

Mr. Gunvantrai M. Desai, High Court Pleader, to continue to officiate as Registrar, Court of Small Causes, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. R. K. Joshi, deceased.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (7) of section 3 of the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912 (IV of 1912), the Governor has declared Dr. Khurshed J. J. Curseti to be a medical officer for the purposes of the said Act.

On return from leave Dr. R. V. Mone has been placed on general duty at the J. J. Hospital, Bombay, with effect from 1st September, 1928.

Dr. V. B. Gupte to be officiating Civil Surgeon, Belgaum, with effect from the date Lieutenant-Colonel M. S. Irani relinquishes charge of that post.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

Sind.—No rain during week. More rain needed. Water-supply for irrigation adequate except in parts of Sukkur. Standing crops slightly damaged by rats in parts of Karachi and Hyderabad, by insects in Thar Parkar, Nawabshah, Sukkur and Upper Sind Frontier and by locusts in Sukkur.

Gujajrat—Slight rain during week. More rain needed in Ahmedabad and Surat. Water supply for irrigation deficient in parts of Surat.

Konkan.—Rain during week general. More rain needed in Kanara. Standing crops in good condition. Supply of waters for drinking adequately.

Deccan and Karnatak:—Slight rain during week. More rain needed. Standing crops generally in good condition grass hoppers appeared in parts of Nasik, Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum and Dharwar and caused slight damage to standing crops in Bijapur and Dharwar. Supply of water for irrigation sufficient, except in parts of Belgaum and Dharwar, and that for drinking inadequate in parts of Bijapur and Belgaum.

Southern Maratha Country States.—More rain needed in some parts. Standing crops damaged by grasshoppers in some places.

Supply of fodder and agricultural stock generally adequate. Prices of food-grains were fluctuating: quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	32 to 56
Gujarat	17 to 42
Konkan	19 to 38
Deccan	7 to 43
Karnatak	17 to 20

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Sept. 20.

The Market has ruled weak to-day both in respect of Ready and Forward Positions. Prices for September, October, Dec. and Jan.-March Shipments have dropped by about 1/2 Anna per cwt. in yesterday's closing prices/eve's.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/14 per cwt.
Transhipment, Rs. 8/8 per cwt. F.B.H.
S.S. Sumatra, Rs. 8/7 per cwt. F.B.H.
S.S. Rajput, Rs. 8/7 per cwt. F.B.H.
S.S. Chayebasa, Rs. 8/7 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment, August, Rs. 8/7 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment, September, Rs. 8/5 1/2 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 8/5 1/2 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Jan. March, Rs. 8/5 1/2 per cwt. F. B. H.
Tone:—Weak.

OILS AN CAKES.

BOMBAY Sept. 20.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 672/8 per ton.

Filtered Groundnut Oil ready Rs. 530/- per ton.

Cocoanut Cake ready Rs. 157/- per ton.

Mowra Cake ready Rs. 65/8 per ton.

POONA RACES

SECOND MEETING: FIRST DAY.

ACCEPTANCES.

The following are acceptances for the Poona Races (first day of Second Meeting) to be run on Saturday. The first race starts at 2-45 p.m.:—

THE BEDOUIN PLATE. Division II.—distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500.

Weldon 9-7, Noman 9-5, Dilawar Beg 9-1, Amin 8-11, Mahfouz 8-4, Khalil Beg 8-1, Good Gold 8-0, Radha'a 8-0, My Bow 7-13, Dawood 7-12, Bay Ronald 7-10, Orange Prince 7-6, Hisban 7-2, Fairdoss 6-13.

THE ELGIN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750.

Tycho 9-2, Calcutta 8-13, Dark Blue 8-12, Blyth Bachelor 8-8, Gamvros 8-11, Mahableshwar 8-11, Seaffre 8-9, Lucky Man 8-6, Killaloo 8-3, Crisdolla 8-3, Sunnymoon 8-3, Star of France 7-9, Italian Poet 8-3, Sir Tristram 8-2, Co-Respondent 7-12, Rosmeen 7-10, Vikramsinha 7-7.

THE BEYRUT PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500.

Red Prince 9-8, Sun Spray 9-4, Selman 9-2, Garibaldi 9-1, Wood Apple 8-8, Saifulzaman 8-8, Gooliab 8-8, Dhidha'a 8-5, White Silk 8-2, Abyid 8-5, Mooltan 8-5, Assuf 8-5, Scimitar 8-4, Royal 8-4, Mayiah 8-3, Waterloo II 8-3, Salonie 8-1, Baig 8-2, Amood 8-1, France 7-8, Hoojaz 7-12, Masud Beg 7-7, Moossad 7-5, Daud Beg 7-2, Fairdoss 6-13, Kurdistan 6-12.

THE VAUXHALL HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 500.

Arch Knight 9-6, Tales of Essex 9-5, Calcutta 9-5, Mahboobi 9-2, Beaver Puff 8-12, Arson 8-12, Romanesco 8-9, Dalcassian 7-8, Prince Firouze 8-9, Newark 8-8, Sir Tristam 8-7, Charmaine 8-6, Milltown 8-5, Jayanti 8-5, Bright Story 8-3, Quatre Bras 7-9, Guinea Flight 7-7, Royal Bride 6-12.

THE SEPTEMBER PLATE.—Distance 1-1/4 miles.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000.

Coed Canlas 9-4, Trajanus 8-12, Ian Ban 7-10, Gallant Gael 8-11, The Count 8-8, Talaat Bey 8-4, Hoppy 8-1, Glen Tree 7-4, Speedy Marquis 8-11, Krishna Kumari 8-10, Eclair 8-8, Chrysolite 8-8, Fun of the Fayre 8-8, Gorbio 8-3, Tusculum 8-2, My Realm 8-2, Gay Christian 7-11, Dry Wit 7-3, King's Yellow 7-3.

THE ATLANTIC STAKES (of Rs. 50,000).—Distance 1-1/4 miles.

Of which Rs. 30,000 will go to the Winner; Rs. 10,000 to the second; Rs. 5,000 to the third; and Rs. 5,000 to the nominator of the winner.

Sparks 9-1, Casino 9-1, Golden Shower 9-1, Vijayakumari 8-12, Bell's Hill 8-12, Orange Lena 8-12, Lipstown 7-13, Thaxted 8-12, Jovial William 8-12, P's & Q's 8-12, Coq-A-L'Ane 8-12, Deltos 8-12, Mario 8-12, Halim 7-10, Coster Boy 8-12, Star of Italy 7-10.

THE AGA SHAMSHUDIN PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 15,000; second Rs. 5,000; third Rs. 3,000.

Atreus 9-2, My Lord 8-6, Gift O' The Glen 8-3, Affable 8-2, Golden Quest 8-0, French Briar 8-0, Free From Care 8-0, Bayonne 7-0, Vesington Planet 7-10, Joe's Luck 7-8, Restoration 7-8, L. S. D. 7-4.

THE BEDOUIN PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000.

Rubdan 9-7, Ghaznwan 8-9, Robert 9-2, Jodi 8-6, Sheena 8-4, Sanatogen 8-3, Shamsuzzaman 8-3, Avar 8-1, Sarsam 8-0, Adwan 7-10, Some Surprise 7-10, Bucknell 7-9, Ballard 7-4, Hamond 7-4, Mashalla 7-1.

B. E. S. & T. CO. LTD

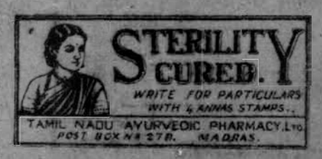
The following is a statement of the earnings for the month of August 1928 of The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd.:

Electric Supply Earnings for August 1928 Rs. 7,09,862. Total earnings upto the end of August 1928 Rs. 58,85,904.

Traction (Trams and Omibuses) Earnings for August 1928 Rs. 5,46,476. Total earnings upto the end of August 1928 Rs. 44,88,645.

Increase over same period last year Rs. 3,49,976.

It is understood that the joint magisterial and departmental enquiry into the alleged attempt at wrecking the Calcutta Mail while passing Karavedi station on Wednesday last has been closed and the report will be submitted to the authorities shortly.—A. P.



BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

University Lectures on the History of Gujerat by Prof. M. S. Commissariat —"The Satyasio Kal" or the Great Gujerat Famine of Samvat 1687 (A. D. 1631)—University Building, Lecture Theatre, 6-30 p.m.

The s.s. "Kaiser-i-Hind" with the English mails of the 6th instant due at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, Sept. 22.

The s.s. "Ranpura" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

University Senate Meeting, Sir C. J. University Hall, 4 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions, other than those already serving on the Jury in the case under trial, are required to attend at the High Court on Monday morning, the 24th instant, at 11 o'clock (S. T.), instead of to-day (21st instant) as previously informed.

BOMBAY SWADESHI STORE'S NEW PREMISES.

The opening ceremony of the new premises of the Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores Co., Ltd., will be performed by Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, on Thursday, the 27th instant, at 5-30.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per s.s. "Cracovia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 a.m. on Wednesday, the 26th inst.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Karagola" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon, on Wednesday, the 26th inst. Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS.

The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the Head Office of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, on Saturday, 22nd instant, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), when Dr. G. S. Ghurya will deliver a lecture on "Sociology" and Mrs. A. W. Maclean on "Life history of Social Workers".

SANITATION ROUND.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, a sanitation Round has been arranged in "C" Ward of the City on Sunday (the 23rd instant), at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.). The party will start from the League's Head Office. Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum. Those interested in the sanitation of the city are requested to attend.

KHAR YOUTH LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of Khar Youth League, Mr. B. G. Mehta will deliver a lecture on "Indian States and the Grievances of the public" to-day (Friday), at 9 p.m. in Laxmi-Society's pavilion at Laxmi-Nagar, Khar. Mr. G. B. Trivedi will preside.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Macedonia" with the mails from London of the 13th instant arrived at Port Said at 6-30 a.m. on the 19th instant and left there at 12-30 p.m. the same day.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Naldera" with the Mails from Bombay of the 15th instant arrived at Aden at 5-30 p.m. on the 19th instant and left there at 8-30 p.m. the same day.

LABOURERS' MEETING AT KASARA.

On Saturday after 4 o'clock there will be a general meeting of workers at Kasara within the compound of the Temple at Kasara when Mr. Jhabvala will address the men on the present situation.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION LECTURES.

Professor M. S. Commissariat, of the Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, will deliver Lecture III of his course of University Extension Lectures bearing on the History of Gujarat in the Lecture Theatre of the University Buildings, South Block, First Floor, opposite Watson Hotel Building, under the chairmanship of Mr. Krishnalal M. Jhaveri, Chief Judge, Small Causes Court, to-day (Friday), at 6-30 p.m. The Lecture is open to the public and the subject is "The Satyasio Kal or the Great Gujarat Famine of Samvat 1687 (A.D. 1631)".

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at five per cent.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Wednesday to 6 a. m. of Thursday:—

Small-pox attack 1, death nil; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil. Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 64. Total Mortality this day last year was 82.

FILLING OF BHULESHWAR TANK.

INTERIM INJUNCTION GRANTED.

An appeal was filed before the Chief Justice Sir Amberson Marten and Mr. Justice Murphy at the High Court against the order of Mr. Justice Norman Kemp refusing to grant injunction in connection with the filling up of the Bhuleshwar Tank.

The plaintiffs, Shrinivas Khemraj Bajaj, Shivramdas Kedia and five others including the heirs of the original builder of the tank, have filed this suit to restrain the trustees of the Goud Saraswat community's temples and charities from filling up the tank in compliance with the notice of the Health Officer. The plaintiffs contended that the defendants were not the owners of the tank and were not in possession and management of the same. They had also prayed that a scheme be framed and trustees be appointed by the Court. Pending the disposal of this suit, they made the present notice of motion asking for a temporary injunction, which was dismissed by Mr. Justice N. W. Kemp.

Their Lordships, delivering judgment in appeal, said that the question of withdrawing the notice to fill up the tank would shortly be discussed by the Municipal Corporation or the Standing Committee, and it was desirable that pending their decision the work of filling up should be stayed.

Their Lordships, therefore, granted interim injunction till the 1st October when the appeal would be heard.

THE FASCIST GRAND COUNCIL

SUPREME ORGAN OF GOVT.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Rome.—Vital changes have been made in the Italian Constitutional Government as the result of the new measure adopted by the Fascist Grand Council defining its attributes and responsibilities. The measure lays down that the Grand Council is the supreme organ of Government and its duty is to co-ordinate all acts and activities of the Fascist regime. Its functions are deliberative and it will be the final Court of Appeal on all questions of interpretation of law and will express opinion on all questions submitted to it by Government. The head of Government will be the President of Grand Council which will comprise the Presidents of both Houses of Parliament, Ministers, Under-Secretaries of Prime Minister, Ministers of the Interior and Foreign Affairs and Corporations, Chief of the General Staff of Fascist Militia, Secretary and Under-Secretaries of the Fascist Party, Presidents of Syndicalist Confederations of Labour, Agriculture and Industry and the principal co-operative societies and ex-Secretaries of the Fascist Party. The head of Government may invite others to join the deliberations —Reuter.

METEORITE KILLS VILLAGE RECORD KEEPER.

PIECE SENT FOR EXPERT EXAMINATION.

CALCUTTA Sept. 20

News has been received of a fatal meteorite fall near the village Kanth in Jalaum District. The village record keeper and his assistant were killed instantly and a third man was seriously injured. The sound of the fall was heard twenty miles away. The piece meteorite weighing over 50 maunds has been sent to the District Headquarters for expert examination.—A. P.

LATEST NEWS.

SIMLA, Sept. 20.

There was a conference of party leaders at the President's Room on the question of separation of the Assembly Office. It is understood that the conference has not arrived at a conclusion yet and the question of having a discussion in the Assembly is still under consideration.

The Public Safety Bill, as now arranged, will be moved on Monday.

A meeting of the Muslim Members of the Central Legislature was held under the presidency of Sir Zulfikarali Khan in the room of Maulvie Muhammad Yakub, Deputy President of the Assembly. The meeting unanimously resolved to hold an All India Muslim Conference at Delhi on the 11th November to consider the Nehru Report with a view to formulate their conclusions for consideration by a convention. The conference decided to request His Highness the Aga Khan to preside over the conference and selected Mr. Fazl Rahimtullah as Honorary General Secretary. It was also decided to issue invitation on behalf of the Members of the Central Legislature and invite representatives from the two All-India Muslim Leagues at Calcutta, and Lahore, the Central Khilafat Committee, the Jamiut-Ul-Ulema, the Provincial Muslim Association N. W. F., Muslim members of the Central and provincial legislatures and leading men of the country.

A. P.

BOMBAY'S NEW MINISTER

MR. B. V. JADHAV APPOINTED.

RESHUFFLING OF PORTFOLIOS

POONA, Sept. 20.

An official announcement has just been made, stating Mr. B. V. Jadhav has been appointed to succeed the Hon. Mr. Pradhan as Minister. Mr. Jadhav will take charge on the forenoon of Saturday, the 22nd instant.

At the special request of the other two Ministers, there will be a reshuffling of the portfolios. The Hon. Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai will take charge of Local Self-Government in succession to Mr. Pradhan and the Hon. Moulvi Raffuddin Ahmed will be the new Minister of Education. Mr. Jadhav will, therefore, be given the remaining portfolio, but it is pointed out that his new designation will be Minister of Agriculture, the portfolio no longer being called that of Excise and Forests.

Of course this does not mean that Mr. Jadhav will not have charge of the Excise Department, as it is only a change in the official name of the Minister.

SECOND CHARGE AGAINST DR SHILOTRI

ALLOWED TO BE WITHDRAWN

The second charge of criminal breach of trust involving a sum of Rs. 98,000 pending against Dr. Prabhakar S. Shilotri, Managing Director and Founder of the Shilotri Bank Ltd. (in liquidation), was allowed to be withdrawn by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla, Police Prosecutor, in his application for the withdrawal of the charge, stated that as Dr. Shilotri was convicted and sentenced to two years' hard labour on a similar charge involving Rs. 2,12,000, he had instructions to withdraw the present case.

His Worship granted the application and ordered the accused to be discharged in respect of the second charge.

Miss Pranujjan Thakore, who arrives in India to-day is a Graduate of the Teachers' College of Columbia University. Miss Thakore will take up educational work in India. While at Columbia, Miss Thakore was known to be an outspoken defender of India and Indian womanhood.

TO-DAY'S GANPATI CELEBRATIONS.

At Jagannath's Chawl, Fanaswadi, Abhinava Bharat Mela, 6-30 p.m., Kirtan by N. Barodkar, 9-30 p.m.

At Princess Street, (near Ashoka Building). Lecture by Messrs. N. R. Phatak and V. N. Naik on "Tit for Tat", 6-30 p.m., singing and dialogue of Bharat Mela, 9 p.m.

At Dadar (Goregaonkar's Building).

At Parle and Andheri (under the auspices of Sarvajanik G. U. Committee), Mela, Lokmanya Seva Sangha, Parle and Andheri Ganesha Mela, 8-30 to 10 p.m. Lecture on "Indian Consitutional Evolution" by Messrs. Phanse and Kher, 10 p.m.

At Mughbhat under auspices of Konkanastha Vaishya Mahajan at 7-30 p.m. Chanting of Mantras and at 9 p.m. Physical Feats.

Under auspices of Kudaldeshkar Brahmin Nivas, opposite Majestic Cinema, at 7-30 Ballad singing by Mr. D. P. Raje; at 9-30 Mahadeo Shastri Divekar's lecture.

At Kunte Buildings Girgaum Back Road, Mr. B. G. Kher's lecture on "Youth Movement" (6-30 p.m.) and Ballad singing by Mr. Desai of Poona (9-30 p.m.).

INDIAN MERCHANT'S COLONIAL WIFE.

DOES SHE CEASE TO BE BRITISH SUBJECT?

IMPORTANT HIGH COURT CASE.

This was an appeal against the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate directing Miss Mabel Ferris alias Bai Aisha, the petitioner, to appear before the Navsari Court in Baroda State in the extradition proceedings taken by the Baroda State Police on a charge of theft brought against her by her husband, a Mahomedan subject of the Baroda State.

Mr. P. N. Godinho with Messrs. E. J. Biem and M. A. F. Coelho appeared for the applicat. Mr. P. B. Sihngre, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

The applicant stated that she was a European British subject born in Cape Town. She came to know an Indian Mahomedan of Navsari by name Akuji Esaji Bhamji at Johannesberg in 1914, and on the false representation that he was a bachelor she went through a form of marriage. The applicant, on coming to India, came to know that her husband had a wife living in the village of Asne, Taluka Navsari, Baroda State. From 1921 to 1927 the applicant and Khatijabai, the co-wife, lived together in the same house and the latter died in 1924. Her husband went back to South Africa in 1924. His son, Mahomed came back from South Africa and began to molest her and eventually turned her out of the house. Since then the applicant was living in Bombay.

On a complaint filed by her husband with the Navsari police in June 1927 for theft of jewellery worth Rs. 3,000, she was arrested in Bombay on July 17, 1927 but was discharged on the strength of a letter from the Resident of Baroda stating there was not sufficient evidence to enable the Baroda Government to apply for her extradition. She was, however, re-arrested in April of this year and placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate for extradition to Navsari.

EUROPEAN BRITISH SUBJECT.

In the appeal, her pleader, Mr. Godinho argued that the applicant being of European parentage, she came within the definition of a European British subject as given in Section 4 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The section being a provision under a penal enactment should be strictly construed apart from any question of the extinction of status of the applicant by reason of her marriage.

Counsel proceeding contended the applicant was not liable to be extraditend under Section 7 of the Extradition Act because European British subjects were excluded from its operation. Secondly, her alleged marriage with a Mahomedan in South Africa was invalid on account of the statutory enactment in South Africa that no European woman could marry an Indian. Moreover, a polygamous marriage was disallowed by the laws of South Africa, her alleged husband having already a prior wife. At the time of marriage, the applicant was under 14 years of age, the age of consent, and the consent of her parents had not been obtained.

Mr. Godinho submitted that the Magistrate erred in holding that the applicant had ceased to be a European British subject because of her alleged marriage to a subject of the Baroda State.

APPLICATION OPPOSED.

In opposing the application Mr. P. B. Shingre contended that the applicant had ceased to be a European British subject on two grounds. Firstly she was not a subject of His Majesty, but was a subject of the Baroda State, since according to her she resided there with her husband from 1921 to 1925. Secondly, whatever her domicile before her marriage it had become extinct by her marriage. Even supposing that the marriage was not legal, she had resided within the jurisdiction of the Baroda State since 1921 and did continue to enjoy the advantages, whatever they might be, of being a subject of that State till she left the place taking away certain articles with her. Having given up her natural domicile and having accompanied her husband to Navsari and resided with him for a number of years she had lost her original domicile of birth and could not claim to have the benefit of a European British subject as defined in Section 4 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Further hearing was adjourned till Friday.

OUTRAGE ON 12 YEAR OLD GIRL.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

Before Mr. Justice Patker and a common jury at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, one Baba Balaji, a Marathi aged 35, was put up on the charge of committing rape on a 12-year old girl named Shevtibai.

The girl was married to her husband about 3 months ago at Colaba, after which they went to live as sub-tenants of the accused at Delisle Road. Once when the accused's wife and other inmates had gone out, he made indecent proposals to the girl who resented it; the accused persisted, and gaging her muth accomplished his nefarious object. On these allegations the accused was put on his trial.

The jury having declared him not guilty by 7 to 2 his Lordship acquitted the accused.

Mr. Brown appeared for the Crown and Dr. P. N. Daruwalla for the defence.

BOY SCOUT BOXING TOURNEY.

In aid of Hospital Funds the final rounds of the Bombay Boy Scouts' Boxing Tournament will be fought on Saturday, the 22nd instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Sir Chunilal Mehta Scout Hut, Esplanade Maidan.

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX")

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1928.

The "Statesman's" remarks that "in the bad old days boating was a favourite pastime, when even the Governor-General took his ease like a Doge of Venice, in that famous barge of his that used to loll along between Calcutta and Barrackpore."

* * *

This explains why the seat of the Central Government was changed from Calcutta to Delhi. The Governor-General was tired of lolling along between Calcutta and Barrackpore. Viceroys are busier persons these days and have no time to loll about. And they take their relaxations much more seriously. Walking tours are now in fashion.

* * *

The report of the Select Committee on the notorious Public Safety Bill is unanimous. No wonder considering how the Government shut out the Swarajists from the Committee.

* * *

The Select Committee's ideas of what is "unreasonable" and "impossible" are such as would evoke warm commendation from Mussolini. They emphasize that it would be unreasonable and indeed impossible "in the exceptional circumstances" with which the Bill deals to allow either the person concerned or his pleader to have access "to the highly secret sources of the information which are open to Government."

* * *

How 'Jix' and his friends in England who see "Red" will be glad to take a leaf out of this Committee's book and have legislation introduced in England which makes the trial of persons they would like to have deported a regular farce.

* * *

"Prisoner, awful things, very awful things are on record against you. Neither you nor your counsel can be allowed to have knowledge of what the charges are."

* * *

"Now what have you to say to prove yourself innocent?" A person faced with this demand cannot possibly defend himself

* * *

It is good to learn Pro-Consuls from India are active in the cause of explaining Eastern culture to the West. But in the interpretation they are apt to stray at times considerably.

* * *

A British journal reports in mail week that members of the International Congress of Orientalists were entertained to lunch in the Hall of Christ Church, Oxford. Sir William Marris, ex-Governor of the United Provinces and now member of the India Council, presided over the function.

* * *

The Pro-Consul gave them a short discourse. He told them of the interest of the Government in the Congress which, he said, stood conspicuously for many things that were the antitheses of war.

* * *

The Orientalists can only engage in verbal war. It is true, however, that they stand conspicuously for many things which make for peace. But does the Government stand conspicuously for peace either in England or in India? The Anglo-French Pact and the impending danger to the Indian tax-payer of being forced to feed the Military moloch are grim reminders that the British Government does not believe in international Peace Treaties.

* * *

Amongst the aristocracy of England there has arisen a political prophet. The Duke of Newcastle declares that "there is the swing of the pendulum in politics in Great Britain" and he predicts that Labour's chances of winning the next elections have improved.

* * *

Now one can understand why rumours are current in England that a number of Mr. Baldwin's collegues are anxious to leave him. It is a case of political rats making ready to leave a sinking ship.

* * *

Wife:—"Don't you think this is a duck of a hat, dear?"

Husband:—"Yes, but I'd prefer a duck with a smaller bill."

BOMBAY MILL STRIKE SITUATION

STRIKERS OF MORARJEE GOCULDAS MILL RESUME WORK

LEADERS' ADVICE TO REMAIN FIRM DISREGARDED

The Morarji Gokuldas mill after a lapse of about five months resumed work on Thursday with a compliment of 750 men. Out of these, 500 are old operators and 250 new. They would be paid, for the present, daily wages on the scale of the Standardisation scheme, prepared by the mill-owners.

A meeting of the strikers was held on Thursday morning near Morarji Gokuldas Mill when Messrs. Alve, Nimbker, Mirajker and Kasle, addressed the gathering. The leaders advised the men going to Morarji Gokuldas mill not to go to work. At the end of the meeting one man in the crowd who was suspected of belonging to Mayekar's party was assaulted by the strikers. He was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital for treatment.

MILL STRIKERS STAND FIRM

REPORTED RESUMPTION OF WORK DENIED.

The Secretary of the Joint Mill Strike Committee writes:—

The statement appearing in the Press about the strikers' retiring to work in the Morarji Gokuldas Mills is entirely false. The strikers are firm in their resolve to continue the fight till success is won. With the importation of a few workers from Ambernath, an attempt was made by the Morarji Gokuldas Mill to give an appearance of having broken the strike but to no avail.

IN AID OF WORKERS

FURTHER CONTRIBUTIONS

The Joint Mill Strike Committee, Bombay has received the following donations in aid of the Bombay Textile workers on strike:—

Previously acknowledged Rs. 91,523-7-4, Through Mogo Govind Municipal Workers' Collections 8-0-0, Manoranjan Mandal Dramatic Performance Second Instalment 300-0-0, Dadar Non-Brahmin Association 20-0-0, Secretary Bardoli Ashram 30-0-0, Mr. S. H. Jhabwala, out of Moscow Money 6,000-0-0, Rajnagar Mill No. 1, Ahmedabad Workers 101-0-0, Sayangpur Cotton Mill Blanket Dept. Ahmedabad Workers 50-0-0, Ahmedabad Workers 34-0-0 Total Rs. 98,066-7-4.

CHANGES IN SMALL CAUSES COURT

MR. CHITRE TO BE CHIEF JUDGE

MR. JAVERI RETIRES

The "Bombay Government Gazette" of Thursday's date states:—

With effect from the 1st October 1928 vice Mr. J. P. deQuadros, LL.B., retiring—

Mr. Indranarayan Brijmohanlal, LL.B., to be Judge, Court of Small Causes, Bombay.

With effect from the 11th October 1928 vice Mr. Husain B. Tyabji, Bar-at-Law, retiring—

Mr. S. E. Kurwa, Bar-at-Law, to be Judge, Court of Small Causes, Bombay.

Mr. M. Noronha, LL.B., to be temporary Additional Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, vice Mr. S. E. Kurwa.

With effect from 30th December 1928 vice Mr. K. M. Jhaveri, LL.B. retiring—

Mr. A. A. Chitre, LL.B., to be Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes, Bombay.

Mr. M. Noronha, LL.B., to be Judge, Court of Small Causes, Bombay.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Bombay)

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	Sept. 20.
Previous Closing Rate	17.63
To-day's Opening Rate	17.55
Difference	—.08
To-day's Closing Rate	17.64
Difference	+.01
Broach Expectation Rs.	327 0 0

LIVERPOOL.

	Sept. 20.
Previous Closing Rate	8.99
To-day's Opening Rate	9.16
Difference	+.17
Tolday's Closing Rate	9.08
Difference	+.09

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

(OUR SPECIAL SERVICE.)

	London, Sept. 20.
Silver Ready	26 4 0
Higher	0 2 0
Silver Forward	26 6 0
Higher	0 2 0

Tone of Market:—India and China brought.

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, Sept. 20.
1st Settlement	59 7 0
2nd Settlement	59 9 0
3rd Settlement	59 11 0

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Metals,	etc., etc.
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Sole agents for Rawlplugs for Bombay Presidency and the Punjab.
16A, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, BOMBAY

The Bombay Chronicle.
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1928.

LIMIT OF IMPUDENCE.

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani remarked the other day in the U. P. Legislative Council that the Government can no more change its bureaucratic character than a leopard can change its spots. The same remark can be made, with greater force, about the European Association in India. That Association, like the Stuarts, has learnt nothing, unlearnt nothing all these years, and perhaps will learn nothing until history has wholly repeated itself. It has submitted to its kindred Simon Commission a memorandum which is wholly worthy of its past traditions, that is to say, wholly unworthy of any decent political institution with any pretensions to fair-mindedness. The memorandum means practically the negation of all further constitutional reform in India for an indefinite length of time. In several respects it marks a set-back even on the existing position. And where it makes a show of concessions, it hedges them round with so many safeguards as to make the concessions worse than useless. The India Council is to remain exactly as it is, evidently as the symbol and instrument of Britain's domination of India. The Association would not part with the Council in London because it would not wholly trust the Government of India, predominantly British as it is and is recommended to remain, and because it would not forego the opportunity of working up British Imperialists and Capitalists to influence the Secretary of State. The Association "is opposed to undue acceleration of responsible Government in the Central Government prior to a satisfactory proof of the experiments in the Provinces." It, therefore, recommends no change in the Council of State or the Assembly except "the abolition of direct election and the substitution of a system of indirect election by Provincial Legislatures and approved public bodies." It insists in any case that the Viceroy's Executive Council must remain "predominantly British," from which it follows that the Council should remain wholly or almost wholly irresponsible to the Central Legislature. The substitution of indirect for direct election is going back upon the considered opinion of Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford. The idea is, of course, to make the Assembly even less responsible to the people than it is to-day and to get comparatively more representation for the European Chambers of Commerce and other "approved" bodies. The tendency towards irresponsibility is to be further strengthened by "an increase in the proportion of nominated non-official seats." In short, the Assembly is to be made safe for the bureaucracy and its kith and kin. But might not the bueaucracy itself be Indianised? That danger is safeguarded by the recommendation that "no further steps in the reduction of British element should take place." It need not be added that the recommendation is professed to be in the interests of Indians themselves, as "the Association is satisfied that there has been deterioration in the efficiency of the administration since the increased policy of Indianisation has been adopted." Similarly, the proposed reconstitution of the Assembly is also in the interests of the Indians, as at present "it can in no way be considered representative". For sheer impudence and unabashed hypocrisy the Association is hard to beat.

The Association makes a characteristic gesture of generosity about reforms in the Provinces. It would recommend, subject to safeguards, "the grant of full responsible Government to Provinces where such is recommended by the Provincial Committees of the Association." But note the safeguards demanded. They are: (a) Second Chambers should be established in the Provinces; (b) all the Bills passed by the Provincial Legislatures will require the assent of the Governor-General-in-Council, (c) constitutional safeguards against legislation discriminating any particular section of community in matters of taxation, trade or commerce; (d) the Governor-General-in-Council should have powers to administer the province in which administration breaks down." These are only a few of the safeguards demanded, but are enough to show their trend. They may be excellent from the point of view of the Association but, as the Association is doubtless aware, they reduce the Provincial Councils and their Ministers to impotence.

As a schoolboy might have expected, the Association "is convinced that the communal electorate must remain for the present." It adds, however, that an additional electorate based on community of interest may also be formed "so as to cut across the communal interest." It is not stated how the double electorates should be worked, but the idea is presumably to give certain minorities double representation. The Association does not recommend any extension of the franchise lest the existing electorate should be "overwhelmed by an influx of illiterate voters." At the same time the Association takes care to recommend to the Education Committee of the Commission that in all cases education should be paid for by parents in proportion to their means as "free gifts are seldom valued." This recommendation, if accepted, would make free and compulsory education impossible and it would enable the Association always to set up an outcry against reforms on the ground of the illiteracy of the elctorate. The last recommendation is as heartless as it is mischievous; for the Association could not be unaware that the masses have more than paid for the education they demand in the form of grinding taxation. It may, however, be said of many foreigners that they get many a free and unearned gift from the foreign Government and yet value the gifts far too much to be ever willing to part with them. Indeed their grabbing instinct seems to have grown with years and with the booty it brings them. Any unbiassed honest Englishman would blush at the memorandum of the European Association. The memorandum heaps insults upon insults on Indians. The evil may be turned into good only if we cease relying on what is called by some the Britishers' in-born sense of justice and back our own Constitution with something that a Britisher can well appreciate.

REJECT IT SUMMARILY.

The several "improvements" which according to the Associated Press have been "unanimously" made by the Select Committee on the Public Safety Bill can hardly be dignified by that description. The very principle of the Bill is so atrocious that no amount of tinkering with details will make it acceptable. And certainly a Committee packed as the Select Committee was could not be expected to perform this miracle. The duration of Bill is to be limited to five years. So was the duration of the Bengal Black Bill. But the limitation of the period does not justify the outrage on fundamental rights of the citizens. The crux of the matter is the right to a trial. One of the improvements made in the bill offers a trial which is a cruel mockery of justice, A new clause (clause 7) "provides for an appeal against a removal order to three judicial officers being of the rank of sessions judges or additional sessions judges". The Select Committee says: "If a person against whom an order is made decides to appeal the Governor-General-in-Council will be bound to lay before the bench constituted all the facts and circumstances on which the order is based. The person concerned will then have the right to appear before the bench either in person or by a pleader and show cause against the order." The finding of the Bench, it is true, will be binding on Government. But there is no guarantee that it will be just. For, though the judges will be supplied with secret information against the person concerned, the latter will not know anything about it. Could perversion of judicial procedure further go? How can any accused person, however ably defended, vindicate his innocence if he is deprived of the elementary right to rebut evidence against him? Apart from the victim of this executive high-handedness it is hardly fair to a judicial officer that he should be asked to pronounce judgment on evidence that is not disclosed to the accused. It is this prostitution of justice that is the basic principle of this Bill and it is for this reason that all those who love Liberty and Justice should oppose it tooth and nail. The Assembly must reject it summarily.

PIN-PRICKS.

A number of European hooligans at Klerksdorp made a futile attempt to mar the good work in which the Agent of the Government of India in South Africa and the Government of that country have been co-operating with considerable success, the good work of implementing the Indian Agreement. But foolish pin-pricks like throwing eggs at Mr. Sastri are not likely to disturb that good work. That there is an element in the European population of South Africa whose anti-Asiatic prejudices remain as strong as ever before, there is unfortunately no room to doubt, but it is fortunate and it stand to the credit of the Hertzog Cabinet and the responsible and intelligent section of White opinion in South Africa that they took prompt steps in offering a handsome apology to Mr. Sastri and in making known to his countrymen in India through the Viceroy their keen sense of regret over this wanton insult to India's ambassador. That Mr. Sastri should have refused to notice it was, of course, to be expected. He is far too broad-minded and cultured a representative of Indian civilisation to notice such puerile attacks.

SHAKY IN THE SADDLE.

Dictators in Europe are evidently having an uneasy time of it, however anxious the newspapers they control may be to assure the outside world that the power and prestige of their masters remain unshaken. Signor Mussolini is greatly concerned with the rapid growth of the "get together" movement in Austria, where the German element in the population seeks to secure closer political and industrial ties with the German Republic. Il Duce is, by no means, anxious to have a combination of neighbours on the northern Italian frontier who are likely to stand up to him. In Spain General Primo de Rivera is still shaky in the saddle. The Catalonian movement shows signs of energetic revival and as the Spanish Dictator knows that the Republican Party in Southern Spain is in sympathy with it and hopes to secure a return to parliamentary regime through its help, he is out to crush it ruthlessly. But this is not an easy job.

WHERE IS THE SANCTION?

A thousand persons have said that it is not enough to have a paper Constitution but that it should have a sanction behind it. But we are not aware of any serious organised attempt to forge the sanction. Ten thousand persons and more have said that the boycott of British goods and all foreign cloth is a sanction "par excellence". But we have not any evidence of organised boycott of goods. "Every town and every village must have a Congress Committee to work for the new Constitution" say others. This is not possible unless the khaddar franchise is either made a live honest creed or is done away with. But there is not even the talk of doing either. The air will soon be filled with cries of Simon boycott. To some extent they are necessary but the boycott of the Commission by itself will avail little. There must be at least a few persons in every city or town who are not content with demonstrations. Would they could bestir themselves a little and help to direct public agitation into fruitful channels.

THE PROBLEM OF INDIAN STATES

RELATION BETWEEN PRINCE AND PEOPLE

(BY ABDUS SAMI, BIJNOR.)

Of the many difficult problems which face the Indian intelligentsia to-day and which need a careful but speedy solution, to my mind, the problem of Indian States stands second to none in importance. That a considerable portion of the Indian peninsula is occupied by these States and millions of Indian people are subject to this system of administration is, by itself, a very strong ground for urging upon the responsible political organisations of India the necessity of not excluding this problem from their programme of action.

No doubt, in view of the multifarious traditions and historical events to which these States owe their origin and existence, and in view of the different constitutions and usages and rights to which these different units are subjected, one cannot with eyes closed, plead and justify a complete fusion of various elements, and hold that the ways and means devised for securing the political and social betterment and salvation of people in British India can and should be applied indiscriminately to the achievement of that ideal for the people in Indian States. Hence the commendation of the problem of Indian States to the consideration of political bodies in India does not connote by any stretch of imagination the overlooking of the peculiar and distinct aspects of this question, and any disturbance of vested rights, enjoyed on lawful grounds and maintained on the justice of their origin and continuity.

A COMMON OBJECT.

In fact, what is wanted is an organised attempt to see that this area covering millions of acres and peopled by millions of India's sons and daughters, is not left out of account, and is not deprived of that support from the rest of India to which it is naturally entitled. To put it in plainer language, it is our duty to see that our brethren in Indian States are allowed the same facilities for self-growth and self-evolution, both in social and political spheres, as we claim to be our birth-right and for whose attainments we have been struggling so hard in British India. We have to be conscious of the fact that this object has to be achieved in the two fields through different institutions and different agencies, and though the ideal in both the domains is one, the modes of its attainment are patently different, and the nature of exertions and action are not in any way identical.

RELATION OF RULERS AND RULED.

In British India we can accurately be described as a disconcerted and unorganised people with an alien Government, having for its origin nothing but political and military domination, and secure on Force and Power. That the Dominant Power has been an unmixed evil to the people of India cannot with fairness be affirmed; for it cannot be denied that we owe to it the introduction of numerous civilising influences and institutions, which have done India much good, though their introduction might have been based upon selfish ecinomic or commercial motives. But what makes us feel the undesirability of the present governmental system is the ever present consciousness of its alien-ness, and a feeling of want of homogeneity of national traditions, national susceptibilities, and national political and social ideals. We ever feel the pinch of want of sympathy with our ways and means, ideals and objects, on the part of the governing nation, branded as foreign racially and geographically. With our political consciousness the bitterness and disgust are on the increase and the result is an outburst of commotion and sentiment, exhibited in various forms and designated by different names and titles. This is not the case in "Indian India" as opposed to British India, denoting that portion of India which is governed through Indian agency under Indian constitution, with an Indian system of administration, and under the influence of Indian traditions, customs and usages. Here we have a people of different creeds and religions unified by voluntary allegiance to their Chief or Ruler, whose ancestor by outstanding merit and superiority happened to be the head or chief of their forefathers by the express or implied will of the latter, and whose services to his followers so impressed the latter as to secure from them a mandate for the future generations to recognise the suzerainty of his successors, as the result of historical circumstances and events. This connection further matured with lapse of time, due to beneficent and sympathetic exercise of their functions by subsequent rulers. In most cases this relation of the ruler and the ruled depended not on Force or Domination, but on community of interests, community of feelings and community of social environments which received no negligible contribution from individual merit and beneficence on the part of the ruler.

SECRET OF PERSONAL LOYALTY.

It is no novel piece of revelation that the subjects of the Indian States repose a genuine confidence in their Chief and cherish an un-alloyed passion of love and submission to their ruler, who is the centre of their hopes, the fountain of justice and sympathy, the defender of their rights, and, what is more, an epitome of their ancestors' contribution to the social and political history of India. In fact they cannot, in general, reconcile themselves to the idea of seeing beyond their chief; and in this latter sentiment lies the secret of their loyalty to and co-operation with their Sovereign and his House. The greatest source of their satisfaction and relief is to be found in the sense that they breathe under the protection of a sovereign, who feels like them, understands and is understood by them, and shall die and be buried in their midst, whose source of authority is traceable to the express or implied will of their ancestors.

THE DIFFERENCE.

That this is a fact, is borne out by the patent and outstanding difference of tendencies and movements, holding water in the two sets of the Indian people. Who on earth can deny that the disintegrating forces which get a hold over the people in British India so very easily, have, times without number, dashed uselessly to be repelled and rejected, against the strongly fortified embankments of this or that Indian State? In fact it is not an easy task to disturb the peace that reigns in these States; and this has been proved to the hilt by the failure of organised attempts made by outsiders to invade the social harmony among the different wings of the States' subjects, by importing the venom of political or communaal discord into the body politic of various States during the disturbed and turbulent days of the recent past. Had the rulers of these States not exercised a complete sway over the hearts of their people it would have been impossible to stop the progress of these destructive activities. In these advanced days it is ridi

(Continued on page 9.)

JUSTICE TERRELL MUST GO

A BOMBAY INCIDENT RECALLED

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Apropos of the agitation now on to get Chief Justice Terrell removed from the Patna High Court, I think your readers will feel interested in the following old news, which pertains to the agitation set on foot in Bombay to oust Justice Anstey from the High Court Bench so far back as in December, 1865:—

"(1) Yesterday (16-12-1865) a large meeting of the Native inhabitants of this place was announced to take place at the "Mazagon Castle.." Invitation was largely sent round. The prime object was in the embryo, as will be seen from the following invitation note: "A meeting of the Native Inhabitants of Bombay will be convened on Saturday, the 16th at half past 3 p.m. at the Mazagon Castle for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of addressing Government on the subject of an important question of the Community of the City." Bombay 14th December.

Thus it will be seen that the object was latent. Different surmises have been made; but none took the type of truth. However a meeting actually took place, largely attended by the Native 'elite' of Bombay. The object 'in re' (Justice Anstey) and the proposals will be noticed in our next number, as it is too late to insert them here.

(2) Last Saturday's meeting at the Mazagon Castle adopted a memorial to His Excellency, Sir Bartle Frere, praying to remove Mr. Justice Anstey from the High Court Bench, on account of his eccentricity and extremely hot temper. It was numerously and respectably attended; the memorial in question was signed by a large number present and was dispatched post haste to its place of destination. A copy is published in the local dailies, and a warm discussion is going the round of our contemporaries. The "Gazette" is pouring forth vituperative vials of wrath upon the assembled guests and the illustrious host; some suspect Justice Anstey's hand in the leaders published in three successive numbers of the Gazette." Its correspondence columns teem with communications on the subject, couched in the same hot language. The "Times of India" sides with the anti-Anstey party. Thus a sensational war is going on at present. Let us see the issue of the conflict. ("Prabhu Intelligence," 17th and 24th December, 1865).—Yours, etc.,

X.

Notes of the Day.

Avoiding Disappointment.

Lord Cushendun is very anxious to avoid disappointment for those gullible persons who believe that the Geneva talks on disarmament will, as things stand, usher in the real progressive reduction of armaments. In intimating to M. Loudon the Chairman of the Preparatory Disarmament Commission, that the proposal made by the latter to arrange a private meeting at Paris to reach an understanding between the great Naval Powers was unacceptable to Britain, Lord Cushendun gave evidence of the real attitude of Britain towards the whole question. He desires that these disarmament discussions should not be held evidently in an atmosphere which will influence the early solution of the question. He wishes them to be held "under quite different auspices and from totally different angles." It is desirable, he says, that "great expectations should not be aroused as to the possibility of a far-reaching understanding." They certainly will not be.

America Retorts.

American opinion is evidently seriously perturbed over the astute diplomacy of the British and French Governments in making a secret Pact with the object of pooling together their naval resources for war emergencies of the future, at the very time when they signed the Kellogg Pact to outlaw war, an international understanding which, if faithfully kept, should eliminate war emergencies of the future. Senator Borah has been for some time pressing for dipomatic recognition by Washington of the Soviet Government and the news that the Coolidge Administration is ready to view with favour the Senator's suggestions indictates that American business interests as well as American politicians who do not relish Anglo-British slimness and subtlety and consider the Anglo-French Pact as an example of the lack of faith in Peace Pacts mean to foil the diplomacy of the two European Powers by stretching out the hand of friendship to Moscow.

Music in Schools.

A conference of several educationists and music experts of Bengal, was held at Calcutta last week and recommended the introduction of Indian music in the curriculum of secondary schools in Bengal. The recommendation is of special interest as it was approved by the representatives of the Edueation Department, which seems to have taken the initive in convening the conference itself. Mr. H. E. Stapleton, the Director of Public Instruction, stated in his speech that Indian music had "a rich scientific literature and a large store of melodious songs" but that it "had gradually decayed for want of organised effort." Both Government and the public deserve to be blamed for this decay. Recently, however, private organisation has made a genuine effort to revive and popularise music by founding Academies of music and by producing a workable system of notation. As every educationist will readily admit that music has not only its charms but is an indispensable part of culture, it is time Government introduced music in all schools. We trust that the Bengal Government will give speedy effect to the resolutions of the conference and that other provinces will not be long in following the example of Bengal.

No Real Advance.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation prides itself upon baing one of the most progressive civic bodies in India but so far it has only offered lip sympathy to the demand for really effective representation on it of the thousands of inhabitants who remain without a vote. When in the political field the Nehru Committee boldly and rightly recommends adult franchise, it is an anomaly that representatives of the Corporation on the Select Committee on the Municipal Act Amendment Bill content themselves merely with supporting proposals which do not secure for the bulk of the citizens effective voice in the administration of the City's affairs. The Select Committee sugests that the number of nominated members should be reduced from 16 to 12 and that 4 seats should be reserved for Labour. This is not the right way to secure democratisation. It can be only secured by courageously adopting adult franchise as the only means to make the Corporation a truly representative and democratic body.

A Thought For The Day.

"The British Empire to-day with its Indian appendage—with India held in subjection by force—is also monstrosity (like the Austrian Empire of the last century with its Italian appendage—with Italy held in subjection by force). It can produce only bitterness, ever-increasing bitterness, and estrangement, between India and England, two peoples that ought to be friends."

C. F. ANDREWS.

CRUSHING DEFEAT FOR GOVT.

INDIA'S COASTAL TRAFFIC BILL.

REFERRED TO SELECT COMMITTEE.

LALAJI EXPOSES OFFICIAL FALLACIES

UNFAIR RATE WAR BY FOREIGN COMPANIES.

SIMLA, Sept. 20.

The Government sustained a defeat on Mr. Haji's Coastal Reservation Bill which was referred to the Select Committee by 71 votes to 46.

SIMLA, September 20.

Mr. Crerar the Home Member laid on the table in the Assembly to-day the unanimous report of the Select Committee on the Public Safety Bill. The Committee say:—We have examined the bill more particularly with a view to seeing in what manner the criticisms which have been made upon it can be met firstly by imposing actual checks upon the exercise of the powers conferred by the bill, secondly by making more precise its actual language and thirdly by some extention of the classes of persons who are to be exempted from its operation.

Draft alterations have been made in the title and preamble which are necessitated by the fact that the addition of certain other classes of excepted persons if specified in the title and preamble would make them too unwieldy. In limiting the duration of the Act to five years in the first instance the Committee point out that the Legislature should be given an opportunity of reviewing the operation of the Act after the expiration of the shortest period which may reasonably be held necessary to enable its effect to be judged.

OMISSION OF WORDS.

In Clause 2 (A) the Committee have omitted the words "or promotion of enmity or hatred between different classes of His Majesty's subjects" and inserted the word "unlawful" before the words "the destruction of property." As regards the first of these amendments although the Committee realise first that it is an essential feature of Communist propaganda to set against class they consider that a person preaching that doctrine would almost inevitably bring himself under some other provision of the clause whilst the retention of the words might result in action being taken against persons other than those against whom the bill is primarily directed.

In Clause (B) the Committee have deleted the words "the authority of law" as these words also are considered somewhat vague and not really necessary for the essential purposes of the Act.

In Clause (C) the Committee have omitted the words "or is associated with" as the exact significance of these words is by no means easy to determine and at the same time they might bring within the scope of the bill persons not actively interested in propagating the Communist principles.

EXCEPTIONS.

The Bill as introduced excepted from its provisions Indian British subjects and subjects of the States in India. To these categories the Committee have added persons who are British subjects having either a domicile or some other definite stake in the country. The Comittee have defined the meaning of "excepted persons". Clauses three, four and five are amended slightly in draft. Clause six has been amended so as to penalise a person against whom an order to execute a bond has been made under sub-clause 2 of three for failure to appear as required for the purpose of executing the bond. Clause 7 is new and provides for an appeal against a removal order to three judicial officers being of the rank of sesions judges or additional sessions judge. If a person against whom an order is made decides to appeal the Governor-General-in-Council will be bound to lay before the bench constituted all the facts and circumstances on which the order is based. The person concerned will then have the right to appear before the bench either in person or by a pleader and show cause against the order. The finding of the Bench will be biding on Government. The Committee add:—We realise that it would be unreasonable and indeed impossible in the exceptional circumstances with which the bill deals to allow either the person concerned or his pleader to have access to the highly secret sources the information which are open to Government. We have therefore agreed upon the provision that the Bench shall be bound to keep entirely confidential information supplied to it by Government.

CLAUSE 7 MODIFIED.

The original clause seven, now clause eight, has been modified by providing for a reference to a High Court on the mixed question of law and fact as to whether a person against whom an order has been made is within the category of excepted persons.—A. P.

DEBATE ON MR. HAJI'S BILL

The discussion of Mr. Haji's motion that the Bill to reserve the coastal traffic of India to Indian vessels should be referred to a Select Committee was then resumed.

Mr. Shanmukham Chetty said that there were numerous examples in the political and economic history of the country when the rights of India had come into conflict with the interests of Great Britain. In the struggle the interests of Great Britain achieved their purpose. Thirty-one maritime nations had agreed that reservation of coastal traffic by any country would not conflict with international law. Mr. Chetty proceeded to give instances of countries which had reserved their coastal traffic for their nationals and said that there were two aspects of the case: firstly whether India by passing the bill would infringe the legal rights of Great Britain or the Dominions and secondly whether India would infringe moral rights.

NOT A DISCRIMINATING MEASURE.

As regards the first he left the question to be dealt with fully when the objections of the Europeans came up for discussion. The Commerce Member had said that by passing the Bill India would incur the displeasure of South Africa. The speaker maintained that it was not a discriminating measure and should not offend any nation. It was designed merely to develop Indian shipping without injuring the interests of any other nation.

The existence of foreign ports and ports owned by Indian States would not affect the reservation of coastal traffic to Indian vessels. In the case of the Indian State reservation would be a distinct advantage. Furthermore reservation would be in the economic and national interests of India. He did not agree with the view of Sir Charles Innes that there would be 50 per cent. rise in coastal freights. On the contrary he maintained that there would come into existence more Indian shipping companies and they would lead to competition and a consequent reduction in the rate of freights generally.

"BURMESE" BUREAUCRAT SPEAKS.

Mr. Stuart (Burma Official) asked the House not to include Burma in the scheme unless it had a clear mandate from Burma. He remembered that when the Mercantile Marine Committee visited Burma the Chairman asked one witness why no Burman had troubled to reply to the questionnaire. The obvious answer was that Burmans were not interested as to who held charge of the import and shipping trade. Only two Burmans appeared as witnesses. One was Tok Kyi, a member of the Assembly, who was then Chairman of the Burma Chamber of Commerce. He strongly favoured the reservation of the coastal trade. (Nationalist applause). Another Burman witness was not such a whole-hogger though he favoured the object of the bill but was by no means willing "to change the devil he knew for devils he did not know".

As a member of the Indian Civil Service I may favour the maintenance of the existing connection between Burma and India but Burma has taken some hard knocks in recent times as a result of the imposition of the steel duty to protect an Indian industry and the imposition of the export duty on rice. Now you are going to ask Burma to take this great new risk. I submit that the division of advantage and disadvantage between India and Burma seems to be that Burma takes the kicks and India takes all the half pence. (Applause and laughter).

BURMAN M. L. A'S SUPPORT.

Mr. U Tok Kyi (Burma Elected) described Mr. Stuart's speech as mostly irrelevant particularly the question of the seperation of Burma from India which had no relation to the Bill. Mr. Chetty had effectively answered the argument that reservation would tend to raise freights. He quoted the views of the Burma Chamber of Commerce namely that the reservation of the coastal trade would more equitably fix rates. There would be no more conspiracy between shipowners and the railway authorities to crush Indian shipping and the coastal trade would improve and the wealth of the country would increase. These views were sufficient answer to Mr. Stuart who represented not the Burmese but the Government of Burma. It was President Woodrow Wilson who stated that the real rulers were those who controlled policy. In India the real rulers were the European commercialists. The policy of divide and rule had hitherto been tried in the political sphere alone. Now it was attempted in the economic sphere as well. Mr. Haji's bill was intended to restore to the nation what had been lost.

SIR VICTOR'S SPEECH.

Sir Victor Sassoon, speaking as a representative of the Mill-owners Association, Bombay, and not of the European group, explained that his Association supported, not the principle of the Bill, but the principle underlying the Bill. He explained the distinction between the two, by referring as an illustration to the case of a patient who wished to be cured but not by taking the medicine prescribed. (A voice.—What is the principle underlying the Bill?).

Sir Victor replied that it was to provide for the employment of Indian tonnage for the coastal trade of India. His Association, composed of Indian and European interests, opposed confiscation, but if the national interests so required, the Association approved acquisition with full compensation. They disapproved the present monopoly but did not support the mere transfer of the monopoly from one set of financial interests to another. (Applause). They wanted competition between two interests leading to lower freight charges. Mr. Birla had suggested that the average profit of the British India Steam Navigation Company was 22 per cent. Sir Victor asked whether the company was earning this on the coastal trade to-day or whether the dividend was being paid out of interest on accumulated reserves. If it was not, why did the Scindia Company not make the same profit? He asked if the House could agree to guarantee to the textile industry the entire abolition of foreign imports of textiles for five years on the assurance that the industry would expand and meet the demand. There would be a cry that the supply would fall short of the demand. How much stronger would that objection be in the case of shipping when Indian tonnage must expand so greatly to cope with the demand. Sir Victor said he would vote for the Select Committee if he was satisfied, first that there would be no acquisition of assets whether tangible such as ships or intangible such as goodwill without proper compensation, secondly that there would not be loopholes to render the scheme impracticable and unworkable, thirdly that the desired end could be achieved without raising freights appreciably, or at any rate unreasonably from the trader's point of view, and fourthly that there would be sufficient tonnage at all stages for the needs of merchants. Sir James Simpson's description of Mr. Haji as a paid servant should not be taken ill as the speaker admitted that all members of the European group were paid servants of some interest or other. What Sir James meant was that Mr. Haji was promoting the Bill as an interested party and not with the mandate of the rural voters of the non-Mahomedan constituency Central Division Bombay. (Laughter). Sir Victor asked why they should not follow the Australian example which would benefit Labour not the Indian capitalist.

Mr. Joshi.—Hear, hear.

ONLY TRANSFER OF DIVIDENDS.

Sir Victor.—I am glad Mr. Joshi and I agree on this. (Applause).

Continuing Sir Victor said that Sir James Simpson had shown that the Bill would only result in the transfer of dividends from British to Indian pockets and he asked whether the House would approve the new policy of expropriation, of financial racial discrimination merely for that end. He concluded:—

"Licence the coastal trade if you like. Ensure that the personnel shall be all Indian as soon as you can. Train your nationals. Lay down the principle in your mail contracts that Government support should go to ships owned by rupee companies. Place a surtax on all goods and passengers taken from one port to another in unlicensed ships and so give preference to your national lines. All this I will support, but on a Bill like the one before

(Continued on page 8)

NAWAB OF BHOPAL'S MISSION TO ENGLAND.

TO GUARD PRINCES AND SUBJECTS' RIGHTS.

IN COMPLETE AGREEMENT WITH BIKANER.

BHOPAL, Sept. 20.

During the course of his brief address to the Legislative Council H. H. the Nawab of Bhopal observed that he had great pleasure in availing himself of this opportunity to bid good-bye to the Councillors and through them to and his subjects before leaving for England in connection with the deliberations of the Butler Committee.

Drawing pointed attention of his audience to the remarkable speech recently delivered by H. H. the Maharajah of Bikaner, the Nawab sahib said "My revered brother H. H. the Maharajah of Bikaner has with his characteristic eloquence exhaustively dwelt upon the momentous political and economic problems of the day which are exercising the mind of every well-wisher of the Indian States and it is therefore unnecessary for me to cover the some ground over again. I am in entire agreement with H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner in this respect. What with his vast experience of administration and what with invaluable services he has rendered to the country and the Empire the Maharja of Bikaner is entitled to our profound esteem and emulation. As the ideas expressed by His Highness truly and completely reflect my own feelings in the matter I would recommend careful perusal of the historic utterance by all interested in the future of the States.

ON HIGH ROAD TO PROGRESS.

I should like it to be clearly understood that I am going to England not only to represent the Chamber of Princes but to have rights and interests of my own dear subjects fully recognised and protected and I feel confident that God willing our arduous endeavours in this direction supported by reasonableness of our own demands and backed by the sense of justice and fairplay of the British Government will be fruitful of the desired results. When this political, economic and financial freedom which to some extent has been denied to us so far through certain misunderstandings is once acquired our State will march along with other sister States on the high road of progress.

Referring to the present agenda of business before the Council His Highness expressed his extreme gratification at the various Bills tabled for discussion which when passed into law by the Council would conduce to religious freedom, social reform, and physical and intellectual progress of his subjects. After expression of his thankfulness at prospects of good crops due to timely rains and his pleasure at cordiality of relations existing between the Bhopal State on one hand and the British Government the Government of India, Provincial Governments and Indian States on the other His Highness took leave of his dear and devoted subjects amidst prayers and good wishes.

WAR ON SYNDICATES

INDIAN MERCHANTS' MOVE IN UGANDA

A cable from Jinga (Uganda) says that the Uganda traders, Indians, Arabs, and Natives numbering 1,500 met at a conference at Jinga on Saturday and Sunday and resolved to protect the freedom of the internal trade of Uganda. The Conference also formed a union called the Free Traders' Union to oppose the formation of monopolist syndicates.—A. P.

THE SIMON SEVEN

TO REACH POONA ON OCT 12.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

The Simon Commission is leaving for India on September 27 and is due at Poona on October, 12.—Reuter.

REPLY TO MAHARAJAH OF BIKANER

NEHRU COMMITTEE MOST FRIENDLY TO STATES

SIR TEJ BAHADUR SAPRU'S STATEMENT

PRECIPITATE AND UNGENEROUS JUDGMENT REGRETTED

MADRAS, Sept. 20.

In the course of a lengthy statement to the Associated Press Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru replied to the Maharaja of Bikaner's speech. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru repudiated the suggestion that the Lucknow Conference was actuated by a spirit of hostility or that it indulged in abuse or invectives against the Princes without qualification. After re-affirming the statement which he made at Lucknow that the Indian States were repositories of Indian art, culture and tradition, Sir Tej Bahadur declared:—

SURPRISED AT WARING.

"I maintain that cases have come to my notice from some States and some of them have also attracted public notice, which are strongly reminicent of medieval times. If friendly criticism like this courled with a sincere appreciation of some features of the Indian States and the capacity of some of the Ministers can lead to resentment, all I can say is that His Highness will look in vain for friends of the States in British India who will be prepared to say that everything is all right in every Indian State." Proceeding Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru expressed surprise at His Highness' warning to those who "desire to paint red that portion of India which is yellow."

BONA FIDES OF NEHRU COMMITTEE.

Quoting the Nehru Report Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru said nothing could be clearer and more indicative of the "bona fides" authors of the Report than the following statement.

"Meanwhile we think it is by no means impracticable to provide a suitable machinery for the settlement of disputes on the administrative and other matters. The practical question of the preservation of their treaty rights and such independence as they have enjoyed or claim, is in our opinion far more important than an arid and academic discussion of the question whether their relations are with the Governmen tof India or the Crown."

Examining His Highness' complaint that nothing had been specially provided in the Report for the strict and scrupulous observance of the treaties and sovereign rights of the States, Sir Tej Bahadur said he found it difficult to understand that such a proposition could be advanced and hoped that in the interests of the Indian States themselves, their integrity, independence and self-respect, they would refuse to ask any guarantee for their rights under the constitutional formula of the declaration rights. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru expressed the opinion that there should be no place from the point of view of sound constitutional draftsmanship, for any State in the declaration of rights which related only to private citizens.

SUPREME COURT.

Turning to the establishment of a Supreme Court Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru affirmed that the recommendation of the Nehru Report tended to secure the position of the Indian States much more effectively than at present. Regarding His Highness' point about fiscal and other justiciable matters not necessarily arising from treaties, judgments or similar documents and non-justiciable matters including financial and administrative relations, the authors of the Nehru Report were actuated by the most genuine friendship for the States and kept their minds open for further discussion of the matter and had not sought to superimpose their views on anyone. For himself, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru was prepared to have a further examination of some points raised by His Highness and would not hesitate to enlarge the scope of the formula if it proved necessary.

CRITICISM EXAMINED.

He proceeded to examine His Highness' criticism that Indian members of various Governments in British India, with few honourable exceptions, failed to show real sympathy, interest, grasp or knowledge of the affairs of Indian States and declared that as a matter of fact Indian members of the Government of India had little to do with such affairs and none knew it better than His Highness. Very few Provincial Governments had any dealing with Indian States for, excepting a few, the States have direct relations with the Government of India. Sir Tej Bahadur regretted that an exalted person like His Highness should have brought such a serious charge against some of his countrymen holding offices under the Crown without supporting it by concrete instances. The criticism lacked in that charity of judgment one was entitled to expect from His Highness.

NO SUGGESTION OF CONSPIRACY.

Defending the comments made by the Nehru Report on Sir Leslie Scott's suggestion that the Princes have the right to expect defence from British Government, as implying the erection of an effective barrier against India towards Dominion Status, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru declared: "The Report does not suggest anywhere any conspiracy on the part of any Princes against British India or the adoption by them of any machiavellian methods. Its authors are quite within their rights in drawing legitimate legal and constitutional inference from the constitutional proposition laid down by a lawyer, whatever his eminence in the profession may be."

Concluding, Sir Tej Bahadur regretted that the perfectly friendly attitude of the Nehru Committee should have been misunderstood by His Highness. His Highness had failed to discriminate between friend and foe allowing his mind to be affected by visions of disaster looming ahead or by suspicions wholly unfounded. Members of the Nehru Committee did not desire to encroach on States liberties or autonomy. On the contrary they had been over-anxious to leave them absolutely intact. Unlike many critics of the Indian States the Committee had not even suggested the introduction of democratic institutions, trusting to the growth of public opinion and the interplay of moral influence to have their natural effect. A sheltered existence either

(Continued on page 8.)

INDIA'S FINEST CEMENT

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MURDER OF HINDU LEADER AT GODHRA

PRAYER TO GOVERNOR FOR PROMPT ACTION

HINDU SABHA APPOINTS COMMITTEE

An urgent meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Presidency Hindu Sabha met on Wednesday evening at the Arya Samaj Hall with Raja Narayanlal Pitti in the chair and passed the following resolutions:—

(1) "The Managing Committee of the Bombay Presidency Hindu Sabha appoints a Committee of the following gentlemen to see the situation at Godhra for themselves and report their findings to the Committee:—Messrs. Radhakant Malaviya, Narayanlal Pitti, M. N. Talpade, Shivdas Champsi, Anandpriya Pandit and Navare."

(Messrs. Malaviya, Pandit and Navare left Godhra to-night, while Mr. Talpade is leaving to-morrow evening.)

(2) "The Committee of the Bombay Presidency Hindu Sabha regrets to learn of the riots in Godhra, and sympathises with the Hindu sufferers. The Committee strongly condemns the dastardly action of the Mussalman Ganchis, and requests the Government to bring the offenders to justice."

(3) "The Committee of the Bombay Presidency Hindu Sabha deeply mourns the murder of Mr. P. M. Shah, the President of the Hindu Standing Committee at Godhra by the Mussalman Ganchis, and extends its heartfelt sympathies to the family of the deceased martyr and the Hindus of Godhra."

The Committee has sent the following telegram to His Excellency the Governor at Poona:—

"The Bombay Presidency Hindu Sabha respectfully draws the attention of His Excellency to the murderous attack by Mussalman Ganchis on respectable Hindus at Godhra and the murder of Mr. P. M. Shah, a leading pleader and President of the Standing Hindu Committee of Godhra, and prays that he will order prompt action against the offenders."

GOVERNMENT ADVOCATE CHASED BY LANCERS.

BANGALORE SHOOTING INQUIRY.

BANGALORE, Sept. 19

Before the Visvesvarayt Committee to-day, Mr. Shankernarain Rao, Government Advocate, said that at four in the afternoon on July 30 he was called on the telephone by a police officer at Yelahantea Gate who informed him of the seriousness of the situation and asked him to go there. He went to the Dewan and with his concurrence went with the District Magistrate to Yelahantea Gate, saw the crowd, and tried to restore order.

Seeing the lancers he arranged for their withdrawal further away from the crowd and with the help of students he stopped the crowd from pressing on any further.

He wanted to return to the Dewan to report and was going in the side car of a friend's motor cycle and while passing College House was chased by Lancers. Dr. and Mrs. Metcalfe assted him to escape personal injury.

Later in the evening he reported the occurrence to the Dewan requesting him to withdraw the military.

Mr. Sirajuddin, District Superintendent of Police, was again examined in camera.

Mr. Narsimha Iyengar, Assistant Superintendent, said that it was quite impossible to arrest anybody on the night of July 30 unless the police were prepared to open fire. The situation was so tense and communal feelings and passion had been so deeply stirred that nothing could be done.—A. P.

VISVESVARAYA COMMITTEE AT WORK.

NO PROPAGANDA AGAINST PRESENT ADMINISTRATION.

BANGALORE, Sept. 20.

At to-day's sitting of the Visvesvaraya Committee Mr. Somasekar Rao Member Progressive Party, Mysore Assembly, was questioned by the Legal Remembrancer, Mysore Government, about the alleged existence of vigorous propaganda directed against the present administration. The witness denied knowledge of any such secret propaganda in the State. Asked his opinion about the present administration and for suggestions for the improvement of any existing drawbacks the witness agreed to submit a separate statement.

The witness said he could not justify the use of military force during the recent disturbances. While the military ought to be the last resource Government in this instance sought military aid at the beginning.

Mr. Mariappa, a merchant, giving an account of the disturbance on July 30 said that there were altogether seven shots, three from an upper storey of Abbas Khan's house and the rest from the immediate neighbourhood.—A. P.

STILL CAUSING ANXIETY

SITUATION AT KHARAGPUR.

SEVERAL ARRESTS MADE

KHARAGPUR, Sept. 19.

Situation here is not yet free from anxiety. There is yet no sign of a compromise between Hindus and Mahomedans, though there has been no fresh outbreak. Armed police are constantly patrolling the streets. Several arrests have been made from people of both the communities including Idu Khan, late Vice-President of the Kharagpur Labour Union.—A.P.

660 PERSONS KILLED

HURRICANE HAVOC IN GUADELOUPE

PARIS, Sept. 19.

Further details of the hurricane havoc in Guadeloupe received by the Minister of Colonies give the deathroll as 660.—Reuter.

"ALMOST MARVELLOUSLY IMPROVED"

SIR AUSTEN IN PANAMA.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Panama.—Sir Austen Chamberlain interviewed on board S. S. 'Oreoma" declared that his health had "almost miraculously improved." He declined to discuss politics.—Reuter.

BAHAMAS HURRICANE HAVOC

£ 2,00,000 DAMAGE IN PROVIDENCE ISLAND.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Nassau.—The estimates of the havoc caused by the hurricane in Bahmas show that damage to extent of £200,000 sterling has been done in Provindence Island alone. Public services in Nassau City have been restored. Many sponcefishers' boats are unaccounted for and it is believed they have taken shelter in outer islands. A three-masted schooner which had been torn from her anchorage has been found bottom up six miles out.—Reuter.

ENGLAND TO CAPE TOWN.

CAPT. HOPE'S FLIGHT.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

The first news of the progress of the attempted flight of Captain Hope, winner King's Cup on July 21st, from England to Cape Town via Kenya is contained in a message from Reuter's Cairo correspondent announcing his arrival at Heliopolis and departure for Haifa this morning. Capt. Hope quietly left the Stage Lane aerodrome on September 14th and flew to Cairo via Frankfort Budapest, Bukharest and Constantinople.—Reuter's Special.

M. C. C TEAM TO AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

The main body of the M.C.C. team that is to tour Australia left Victoria this morning to join S. S. "Otranto" at Marseilles. A crowd of hundreds of people assembled at the station gave three hearty cheers for the team and a special one for Hobbs.—Reuter's Special.

REPLY TO MAHARAJAH OF BIKANER.

(Continued from Page 7)

for the Government of India or for any Prince however exalted was ecoming impossible in these days. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru hoped that when His Highness reviewed the recommendations in the proper perspective, he would realise that he had been somewhat precipitate and ungenerous in the expression of his opinion.—A. P.

NEHRU REPORT & STATES.

PEOPLES' CONFERENCE UPHOLD SCHEME.

The Executive Committee of the Indian States Peoples' Conference, which held a meeting on the 16th instant, resolved to send a deputation to England to create public opinion on vital problems affecting the interests of the peoples of the States. The deputation decided upon by the Committee will be comprised of Dewan Bahadur Ramachandra Rao, Prof. Abhyankar and Mr. A. D. Seth. Mr. P. L. Chudgar, who agrees to pay his own expenses of the tour, was co-opted a member of the deputation on the proposal of Mr. Trivedi.

The Committee also adopted a resolution "expressing its sense of gratitude to the Nehru Committee for its labours in connection with the Problem of the Indian States and approved of its recommendations regarding the same."

NEHRU COMMITTEE'S REPORT APPROVED BY B. P. A.

At a meeting of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association held on Wednesday last, the following resolution was adopted:

"The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association accord their general support to the Nehru Committee's Report on Indian Constitution and congratulate the All-Parties' Conference on the successful result in producing an agreed Constitution which marks a definite advance in the political history of India."

CONDIFICATION OF HINDU LAW

OVERWHELMING OPINION AGAINST THEP ROPOSAL

SIMLA, Sept. 20.

The prospect of the continuation of the debate on Mr. Haji's Coastal Reservation Bill attracted a large number of visitors to the Assembly to-day.

A number of questions were answered among which the subject of railways figured prominently. Mr. Parsons, replying to Mr. Joshi, said that Government were endeavouring to find a solution with regard to leave rules for subordinates on the East Indian Railway apart from the general question of revising the leave rules on all railways. He also stated that it was probable that the railways in Southern India would establish a branch railway clearing accounts office in Madras.

Replying to Sir Harisingh Gour Mr. Crerar said that the opinions of the local Governments received were overwhelmingly against undertaking the codification of Hindu Law. Government did not propose therefore to take further steps to that end.—A. P.

The Bengal Air Transport Company has been converted from a private to a public limited liability concern with an authorised capital of ten lakhs in ten-rupee shares.—A. P.

CRUSHING DEFEAT FOR GOVT

(Continued from page 7.)

you, unless it is radically altered, I will offer the most strenuous resistance I have it in my power to do. (Applause).—A. P.

LALAJI'S TELLING RETORT.

OFFICIAL FALLACIES EXPOSED

SIMLA, Sept. 20.

Lala Lajpatrai deprecated Sir James Simpson's attempt to single out a sentence from the Nehru Report and said that the whole report stood or fell together. The Commerce Member's statement that the adoption of the Bill would adversely affect the position of Indians in South Africa was not only fallacious, but the poorest argument. The Dominion Government was asked merely to recognize the status of Indians as Union's nationals and not to guarantee them special advantages. On the other hand, Britishers in India treated the status of the Indian Nationals with contempt and wanted the continuance of racial discrimination and exclusive treatment There was racial discrimination in Railways, trades and all along the line.

European groups:—No, No.

SHIPPING: KEY INDUSTRY.

Lala Laajpatrai:—"Yes, Yes, I will say it a hundred times. You want to control our Legislature. The whole structure of Government, fiscal, military and political is discriminatory in nature. We are trying to do what other countries have done to build up the shipping industry. Who can deny that the whole of the British industry was built up in the seventeenth century on the treasures taken away from India, because British finances were short? You killed our shipping by the exercise of the same political power. It is not for you to say that this is a measure of racial discrimination. It is perfectly legitimate to rehabilitate our industry". The Textile industry was not on the same footing as it was not the key industry which shipping was.

UNFAIR RATEE WAR.

The Laia read a telegram from the Bengal Mahomedan Association, Rangoon, which stated that the Bengal Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., started with ten lakhs in 1922 and was killed by competition, because foreign companies reduced their freights from 12 to 2 and afterwards raised them to 14. (Hear, hear). The New Bengal-Burma Steam Navigation Company started with twenty-five lakhs and their competitors reduced the passage of rates from 14 to 4 and freight from 17 to 4. The telegrapm declares that it was impossible for any Indian company to face this rate war (applause). Lala Lajpatrai concluded by declaring that this state of affairs must be stopped and the principle of the Bill should be accepted. The Select Committee could modify it to ensure fair play. (Applause).

APOLOGIA FOR FOREIGN CAPITAL.

Mr. Bajpai said that judging from the speeches he had formed the opinion that there was no provision to safeguard European capital or the capital of foreign nationals which had already been invested in the shipping trade. The House ought to consider the question whether the principle of the Bill would in any way weaken the struggle which the Government of India in consultation and with the co-operation of Indian legislators and others were carrying on to secure equality of status for Indians who had settled beyond the seas. He expressed his opinion that the passing of this Bill would weaken the chance of getting equality for Indian residents outside India.

Lala Lajpatrai:—Who has accepted that principle?

Mr. Bajpai:—Because that principle has not been accepted, it does not follow that it will not be followed hereafter. (Oh? Oh?).

Mr. Qasim supported the Bill but desired that the Select Committee should go into the question of attracting Indian capital to the shipping industry to purchase ocean-going ships by Indian companies and a modification of the Bill in order to bring within its purview companies like the Bombay Steam Navigation Company.

At this stage (3-35 p.m.) closure was successfully applied.

MR. HAJI'S REPLY.

Mr. Haji replying to the debate informed Mr. Qasim that the Bombay Steam Navigation Company not only accepted the principle of the Bill but also most of the details contained therein. He drew the attention of Government to the fact that when Government accepted the policy of allotting 60 per cent. Indian capital in all Indian enterprises, there was no protest from South Africa. He read out a cablegram from the Indian Merchants' Chamber Mombassa, supporting the Bill. He inferred from it that Indian residents adroad would not have to suffer hardship as a result of passing this measure.

ECONOMICALLY UNSOUND!

Sir George Rainy winding up the debate observed that the proposal was economically unsound and was not in the interests of India, that it was likely to be ineffective owing to the existence of non-British ports on the coast of India, that it was unfair to Burma and that it involved the principle of racial discrimination. For these reasons Government asked the House not to accept the Bill.

The House then agreed to add the names of Messrs. Haji, Qasim, Munshi and Lamb to the Select Committee.

The House divided and the motion for Select Committee was accepted by 71 votes to 46.

The Assembly then adjourned till tomorrow.

RELEASE OF KHARAG BAHADUR SINGH.

A petition for the release of Kharag Bahadur Singh will be presented tomorrow by Pundit Malaviya to the Viceroy. It is signed by 76 members including Europeans and Mahomedans. Prominent among them are Mr. Cocke, Sir James Simpson, Col. Crawford, Mr. Lamb, Sir Victor Sassoon, Col. Gidney, Maulvie Muhammad Yakub, Lala Lajpatrai and Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas.

DISRUPTION OF THE EMPIRE!

ULTIMATE RESULT OF MONTFORD SCHEME.

LORD CURZON AND INDIAN SELF-GOVT.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

London.—The third and last volume of Lord Curzon's biography is being published to-morrow. An interesting chapter gives something of the inner history of the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms to the effect that Lord Curzon was under no illusion regarding the causes which early in 1917 forced the question of Indian reforms to the front. He held that apart from the services rendered by her soldiers, India's effort was not such as to call for exceptional reward. He expressed the opinion that no other part of the Empire suffered less or benefitted more from the war. In the course of Cabinet discussions one Minister, who is not named, objected to the word self-government in formulating British system on democratic basis. Lord Curzon astonishingly redrafted 'ad hoc' the passage of Montagu report to "progressive realisation of responsible Government. "Lord Curzon however, viewed with utmost aversion all approaches to him for furthering the report and wrote to Mr. Montagu that the report constituted a revolution which would probably lead to the ultimate disruption of the Empire. —Reuter.

TO "HELP" SIMON TEAM.

U. P. COUNCIL NOMINEES.

NAINITAL Sept. 20

The following seven non-officials have been nominated for election to the United Provinces Legislative Council Committee to sit with the Simon Commission.—Raja Bahadur Kushalpal Singh, Mr. J. P. Srivastava, Mr. Hafiz Hiyadyet Hussain, Kunwar Biseswardayal, Seth Babu Ramcharan (Depressed Classes), Mr. H. C. Desanges (Anglo-Indian) and Dr. Shafaat Ahmad Khan. As only the required number of members have been nominated an election will not be necessary.—A.P.

FEES FOR SCHOOLS COMMITTEE MEMBERS.

CORPORATION DISAPPROVES PROPOSAL.

FILTHY HOUSING CONDITIONS.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation on Thursday defeated by a large majority the recommendation to pay members of the Schools Committee a fee of Rs. 15| each for attending the Committee's meetings. The Corporation also considered the report of the Public Health Committee making various recommendations in regard to the health of the City.

Dr. J. V. Vora moved the adoption of the report.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai took exception to the recommendation of the Committee that one of the Assistant Health Officers should be selected at intervals to represent the Corporation at the Royal Sanitary Institute Conference and that the officer should be deputed to the Conference to be held next time on the understanding that the cost of the deputation to the Municipality would be approximately Rs. 2,000|- only. He moved an amendment that the Committee's recommendation be recorded.

LOCAL OPTION.

Mr. D. J. C. Wallace moved another amendment that the Committee's recommendation to the Corporation that the draft Excise Local Option Bill for Indian Provincial Governments sent by the Prohibition League of India be recorded. Mr. Wallace said up the Corporation had nothing to do with the question of local option.

HOUSING OF LABOURERS.

Mr. K. F. Nariman moved an amendment that the question of improving the housing conditions of the labour population in the City be referred back to the Committee. Mr. Nariman drew attention to the filthy conditions prevailing at the development chawls and urged that the matter deserved serious consideration.

Mr. Nariman regarded Section 9 of the Bill, which provided for taking a poll among the general electorate on certain questions relating to local option, impracticable. He therefore moved an amendment for the substitution in its place a section to the esect that such reference should be mad in case of Presidency towns to Municipal Corporation and in the mofussil to local bodies and the vote of these bodies should be considered final on these questions.

COMMISSIONER'S PLEA.

The Municipal Commissioner urged the House to approve of the recommendation of the Committee to depute an Assistant Health Officer to the Royal Institute Conference as it would enable him to acquire additional scientific knowledge by coming into contact with the greatest sanitarians of the world. He thought that an expenditure of Rs. 2,000| was well worth spending in the interest of the City.

Referring to the amendment of Mr. Nariman to send back to the Committee the question of improvement of housing conditions of the labour population the Commissioner said that if he compared the present housing conditions of the labour population with those that prevailed 15 years ago, he would say the improvement would be 100 per cent. He emphasised that what was necessary in the interest of the City was the sewerage of the north of the Island.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale doubted whether much improvement was possible unless the people themselves corrected their habits of living and knew how to live sanitarily.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar moved another amendment that the draft Local Option Bill be referred to the Law and Procedure Committee for report accepting the principles of the bill.

On being put to vote the amendments of Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar and Mr. Wallace were lost. All the three amendments of Mr. Nariman were carried.

FEE FOR SCHOOLS COMMITTEE MEMBERS.

Consideration was then given to the report of the Law and Procedure Committee recommending that a fee of Rs. 15| per meeting, be paid to the members of the Schools Committee.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi moved that the report be approved and adopted.

Sir V. A. Dabholkar seconded the proposition.

Mr. J. B. Behram-Behram moved an amendment that the report be recorded. The amendment was carried as a substantive proposition by a large majority.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday.

SUCOCUR SENT TO FRENCH CAPTIVES

PARIS, Sept. 19.

Two French sloops have arrived on the coast of Dio de Loro at a point nearest the Hinterland in which Reine and Serre are still captives. A representative of the Air Postal Line, to which they belong, on board has been fully empowered to secure their release which is all the more urgent since although parcels of food regularly sent them were handed over, parcels containing medicines, soap and clean clothing have been confiscated.—Reuter.

MAHARANI OF KAPURTHALA OPEN ART EXHIBITION

H. H. Maharani of Kapurthala (in centre) opened the ancient and Modern Indian Art Exhibition in the Town Hall on Wednesday. "Chronicle" Photo.

10,000 MUSLIMS UPHOLD NEHRU REPORT.

LAHORE MEETING DISTURBED BY ROWDIES.

DISSENTIENTS NUMBERING 20 THROW STONES

The following report of the mass meeting of the Punjab Muslims recently held in Lahore to discuss the Nehru Committee Report is taken from the "Tribune":—

Long before the meeting of the Punjab Muslims announced to be held on Saturday evening outside Delhi Gate, Lahore, commenced, there was excitement all round—trouble was in the air.

People came pouring in and the audience swelled every moment. No sooner did Syed Ata Ulaah Bukhari occupy the chair and utter a few remarks, than about a score of goondas who had come there with the explicit purpose of breaking up the meeting, began to play their dirty game.

The rowdies bellowed—whistled, clapped, cursed, and cast stones on the leaders ocupying the dais. Powdered chillies were also thrown and a stone hit the kitson lamp near the platform. A shoe went hurtling in the air and dropped in the midst of the audience.

The President, besides the other leaders, was struck with brickbats and stones which were collected and placed on the table, but he refused to budge. He ascended the table and offered himself to be stoned. The audience felt extremely proved at the conduct of the goondas, and wanted the President's permission to kick out the miscreants. Syed Ata Ullah pacified it.

The meeting continued inspite of the shrieks, catcalls and infliction of injuries on a number of prominent people. One Katib of the "Zamindar" was so seriously injured that he bled. Unmindful of all this speaker after speaker advocated nonviolence and challenged those who had hired the Goondas to come forward and place their case before the bar of public opinion and get its verdict.

DOWN WITH COUNTRY'S ENEMIES.

At the end of the three hours' stormy meeting, the President once again gave an opportunity to the opponents of the Nehru Committee Report to come to the platform and speak. But their only argument was, as some one observed, "abuse and stone." About 10,000 voted in favour of the resolution, only 20 being against. Maulana Zafar Ali shouted "Victory to Nationalists. Enemies of the country are floored."

The President, in the course of his preliminary remarks, said that they had assembled there to come to grips with a serious problem. It was a question of life-and-death which they had gathered there to tackle. He invited the opponents to give expression to their views on the Nehru Committee Report freely; and urged the audience, in eloquent terms, to listen to them patiently. After listening to both sides, they should give their unbiased verdict. He said that they should emulate the Sikhs who worked unitedly and not create division in their ranks.

At this stage there was an interruption from a remote corner. The President said that the dissenters were welcome to come to the platform and have their say. He declared that he was determined not to allow the meeting to be disturbed. Discipline should be maintained.

UPROAR AGAIN.

Again there was an uproar. The President said sternly that no amount of noise was likely to upset him. He proceeded to observe that the most attractive feature of the Nehru Report was adult franchise. It was the duty of every Muslim to go to the remotest corner of India and enlighten the masses.

Again, incessant cries arose from a quarter which seemed to be the source of all trouble. A man shouted at the top of his voice enquiring from the President sarcastically as to who had called him there. The President turned round and genially said that the same ideal had impelled him to be there, which ad inspired him to face the terrors of jail when the knighted gentlemen and Khan Bahadurs were making merry in their snug rooms. This silenced the interruptor

The President next called upon Maulana Mazhar Ali Azhar to speak.

"SUPPORTERS OF RAJPAL."

Before Maulana Azhar could proceed appreciably with his speech, the interrupters again created a rumpus, some of them crying that the supporters of the Nehru Committee Report were supporters of Rajpal.

At the opposite end was seen emerging a man who denounced the disturbers of the meeting as a pack of contemptible jackals. This was followed by a regular tussle. People yelled and flourished their sticks. A man with a bushy beard, and squeezed face was seen now mounted on the shoulders of a number of ruffians. He was bellowing and making frantic gestures. After he was dropped down, whistling and catcalls followed.

The President was now treated by the stone-throwers as their chief target. He mounted the table and invited them to rain stones at him freely. He was planted on the table and near his feet lay a heap of stones which were hurled at the audience and the people sitting on the dais. These were collected and placed on theetable as an eloquent tribute to the anti-Nationalists' courage and chivalry.

Ch. Afzal Haq, M.L.C., who followed, said that the opponents were a set of cowards. They had not the courage to accept their open challenge and present their case from the same platform from which they had decided to address the public.

Proceeding, he said that even presuming that the Muslim Zemindars were in debt to the extent of Rs. 60 crores—as was argued by the other party—the remedy did not lie in separate electorates.

POWDERED CHILLIES.

Rowdyism again gained ground and this time the ingenious method of throwing powdered chillies on the audience was adopted. The speaker, however, continued addressing the meeting.

He was followed by Maulvi Habibul Rahman who repeated the challenge that those who were opposed to the Nehru Report should come forward and appeal to the reason of the audience and not have resort to rowdyism.

The President, in closing the meeting said that three hours had passed, but no man belonging to the other party had ventured to discuss the Report with them and refute their contentions. Speeches were delivered making clear the virtues of the Report. They were punctuated not with any pertinent questions, but with jeers and acts of violence by a handful of obdurate Goondas. He congratulated the audience on the amazing patience it had exhibited, and invited those who favoured the Nehru Committee Report to lift their hands.

10,000 HANDS ACCLAIM NEHRU REPORT.

Up went about ten thousand hands. About a score of hands raised against the proposition were of the riff-raff. Thundering cheers and cries of "Hindus Muslims, Zindabash", rent in the welkin. The leaders sitting on the dais leapt with joy. In the moment of their victory they had forgotten all about the injuries they had sustained.

Though the meeting was announced to be dissolved at 11 p.m. crowds still lingered. One crowd was seen listening to Maulana Zafar Ali Khan's exhortation in front of the "Zamindar" office and cheering him lustily.

ALL PARTIES CONFERENCE IN MADRAS

PROPOSED APPROVAL OF BY MOTILALJI

MADRAS, Sept. 19.

Pandit Motilal Nehru has expressed his warm approval of the proposal to hold an All-Parties' Conference in Madras to support the draft constitution. Dr. Besant who has been co-opted a member of the enlarged Nehru Committee is unable to attend the meeting of the Committee at Simla on the 26th instant. But she is sending suggestions regarding the Sub-Committee's work.—A. P.

NEHRU COMMITTE MEMBERS CONGRATULATED

DELHI MUNICIPALITY APPRECIATE THEIR MERITORIOUS SERVICES

DELHI, Sept. 19.

The Delhi Municipality to-day passed a resolution placing on record its deep sense of appreciation of the meritorious services of Dr. Ansari, Pandit Motilal Nehru and other members of the Nehru Committee in the cause of communal peace and unity. The Committee hoped that the atmosphere of peace and good-will which had been created in the country would prove to be lasting. This resolution adopted by 15 votes to 12, six members remaining neutral. Ten Mussalmans, one Hindu and one Sikh opposed the motion while four Mussalmans and eleven Hindus voted for it. The total attendance was 33 including 3 Europeans, 16 Hindus and 14 Mussalmans.—A.P.

CHILD MOTHERS AS LIFELONG INVALIDS

NARENDRANATH'S EVIDENCE

LAHORE, Sept. 19.

Five witnesses including three ladies were examined to-day by the Age of Consent Committee. Rani Narendranath, wife of Raja Narendranath, was examined. Replying to Sir Moropant Joshi the Rani said she would approve late marriage legislation even at the risk of adverse public opinion just as "sati" was stopped by legislation, even though the custom was considered to be very virtuous by Hindus. She would fix the minimum age for marriage of girls and boys at 16 and 23, respectively though personally she would like the age of the girls to be 18. She knew several cases were child mothers had become lifelong invalids.

To Pandit Kanhayalal witness said she would not allow girls below 16 years to have cohabitation with their husbands.

WHIP THE HUSBANDS.

Mr. Din Muhammad, Advocate, Gujranawala stated that history had not proved that early marriage was the source of all evils. He said there were other economic and political causes for the death of child mothers and infant mortality. He was fundamentally opposed to any legislation by Government interfering with the social customs and domestic affairs of the people although he would allow the fixing of age of marriage.

Replying to Mrs. Nehru the witness said he would not strengthen the hands of social reformers by implementing a marriage legislation. He would prefer the husband to be punished by whipping than imposition of a fine which would ultimately fall on the parents of the boy. In his opinion mere raising of the age of consent would not solve the problem and even if a new legislation was passed it would remain a dead letter.—A.P.

AGE OF CONSENT COMMITTEE AT WORK.

PUNJAB FOR RAISING AGE ABOVE 15 YEARS

LAHORE, Sept. 18.

Three witnesses were examined today by the Age of Consent Committee. Bhagwat Dutt, Superintendent, Research Department, Dayanand College, Lahore in his statement suggested the total stoppage of marriages of girls below 14 and quoted Vedic injunctions in support of his suggestion. If some people attributed marriage below 12 to religious injunctions of Hindu Shastras, he said, it was a pseudo-religion which had sprung in the country in the past 800 years. He said that fixing the minimum age of marriages would be more effective and favoured marriage legislation for the purpose. He suggested 15 years as the age of consent. There would be opposition to legislation fixing the marriage age in the beginning but after two or three years the opposition would die.

WANT BETTER POLICE.

He did not favour the reporting of cases of offence to the police until there was better police or a new criminal investigation department was created for this purpose.

Mr. Dunichand, Barrister-at-Law, the next witness said he would fix 15 years as the minimum age of marriage for girls and 25 for boys in urban areas and 18 years for girls in villages. He was against making the offence cognizable and did not like interference by the police.

The last witness Mr. Jankidass, Secretary, Dev Samaj said he would put the age at 16 all round. He did not favour the registration of marriages. —A. P.

LEAGUE AND DISARMAMENT

DEBATE AT GENEVA

LONDON, Sept. 19

Geneva.—After two hours' debate on M. Paul Boncour's resolution and the resolution by Herr Bernhorff (Germany), inviting the Council of the League to appeal to all Governments to reconcile their differences as regards disarmament, the Third Committee has decided to appoint a drafting committee to draw up a resolution a drafting committee to draw up a resolution based on the Franco-German resolutions. Thus the debate on Disarmament in the Assemgly will be based on the Franco-German motion.

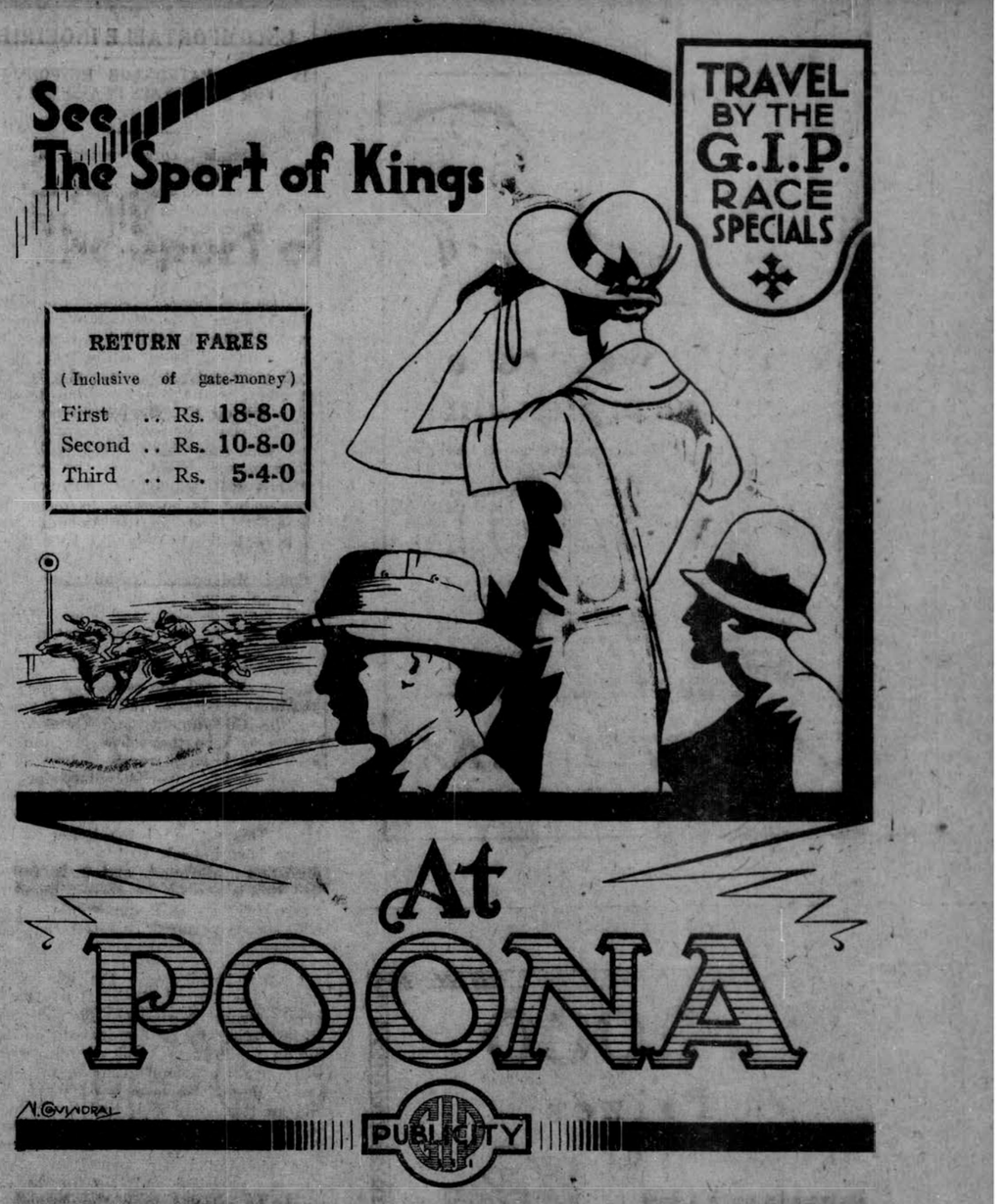
Viscount Sata deprecated the fixing now of the date of the meeting of the Disarmament Conference, but favoured M. Loudon's suggestion regarding a private conference of the naval powers in Paris. He said the idea should be further explored. He, however, was without views of his government.—Reuter.

OPIUM SMOKING IN FOR EAST

LEAGUE COMMISSION APPOINTED

GENEVA, Sept. 19.

The Committee dealing with the British proposal to appoint a commission to enquire into opium-smoking in the Far East passed a resolution in favour of referring to the Budget Committee for the credit of a quarter million Swiss francs to cover the expenses of the Commission. 39 voted for the resolution including India and one against, 17 abstained from voting.—Reuter.



LINKING CALCUTTA WITH ASSAM BY AIR.

REGULAR SERVICE OF 8 PLANES TO BEGIN NEXT YEAR.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 19.

The scheme to link Calcutta by air with Assam and Chittagong according to the "Statesman" has taken a definite shape with the formation of a company which expects to begin a regular services for mails and passengers early next year. The Directors of the company whose capital is Rs. 10 lakhs include Capt. B. M. S. Leete, Maharaja Sir Prodyot Coomar Tagore and Sir Ganen Roy. There will be a fleet of eight planes and one will connect with English mail to leave Calcutta for Assam every Sunday.—A. P.

"THE RIGHT OF REPLY"

WALK-OUT IN POONA MUNICIPALITY

POONA, Sept. 19.

A number of members of the Poona City Municipality led by Mr. Gadgil walked out to-day following a heated discussion between Mr. Gadgil and the President, on the latter disallowing an adjournment motion which Mr. Gadgil wished to move. Prior to this Mr. Gadgil had urged that movers of amendments to the proposal for the appointment of a House-tax Revision Committee should be given the right of reply although the closure had been applied, but the President refused his request on the ground that he had already begun putting the amendments to the vote.—A. P.

THE PROBLEM OF INDIAN STATES

(Continued from page 6.)

culous to argue that this state of affairs is the outcome of the iron hand with which these Indian autocrats govern and subdue their subjects; for it is now an established fact that mere physical force cannot, by itself, keep down for ever the aspirations and feelings of a whole people. It can act as a brake for some time to lend greater force and galvanising power to a movement in the end, bringing about a dynamic outburst of sentiments which goes down to history as a political revolution.

A PATRIARCHAL SYSTEM.

It has, therefore, to be assumed that the sceptre of Rule which our Princes in India hold is symbolical of a great moral Force founded on mutual love and mutual sympathy. Thus it is clear beyond doubt that in our attempt to evolve the destiny of the Indian nation we meet different stakes in the two regions. In British India we have a direct conflict of our interests with the rulers and any move to improve our lot concentrates with an attempt to secure self-determination, meaning invariably an invasion of what have hitherto been regarded and protected as vested rights of the governing nation. The ruler and the ruled have opposite camps and the gain of the one is, by political irony, being looked upon as loss of the other. This obviously is a perversion of the juristic conception of the identity of the sovereign and the subjects, but it is beyond my pale to discuss this knotty problem for I have touched it only to compare the varying nature of the work that has to be done in British India and in the matter of the Indian States. In the Indian States, however, there is no rivalry for power between the rulers and the ruled; there is no pinch of foreign aggression and foreign domination; there is no friction caused by conflict of social and political ideals. There is no struggle for self-determination or Swaraj; for it is already in existence in those parts. The entire net-work of Indian States (I avoid calling them Native States owing to the self-humiliation which the word 'Native' conveys) is a collection of so many political units constitute in a developed and more complex form on the lines of patriarchal system of Administration, the parent of the monarchical form of government still adhered to by some leading countries of the West. The ruler is a patriarch or head of the family in a magnified form, the rest of the continent representing the junior members. Apparently any reforms capable of introduction into the family should come in through the head. The constitution of the family being admittedly founded on a communion of interests and mutual sympathy and co-operation, the existence, status, rights and traditions of the family can be secured by strengthening the hands and supplementing the resources of the patriarch. Thus while we are struggling for Swaraj in British India we have to safeguard and protect and evolve the self-government which exists already in hundreds of Indian States. This brings into relief the duty which the political organisations and leaders of India owe to this part of the country. In plainer language if the hands of the Indian rulers are no strengthened and their claim for greater independence and protection and security of their rights and status are not backed up by the entire nation there is clearly a danger of loss of even that measure and amount of political independence which is enjoyed by this portion of the land which is called "Indian India" and this can mean nothing but a sad crippling of those few feathers, which if nothing else are atleast a monument of our liberty and a demonstration of our title to be ranked among the feathered beings on this Earth soaring in the high, if allowed a healthy development.

(To Be Continued.)

MUNIFICENT DONATION BY MR. D. S. TYABJEE

RUPEES ONE LAKH FOR EDUCATION

A Bombay correspondent announces the donation of rupees one lakh by Mr. Dawoodkhan Shajebhoy Tyebjee of Bombay towards the Anglo Urdu High School of Poona, in loving memory of his father the late Mr. Shajebhoy Tyebjee. Mr. Dawoodkhan is one of the leading members of the Dawoodi Bohra community and a great follower of His Holiness the Muljaji Saheb, the Head Priest of the community. One account of the very keen interest taken by him in the affairs of the Mohamodan Community and especially in the advancement of education he has been elected a Member of the Legislative Council to represent the Northern Division. This is the first instance it is stated of a Dawoodi Bohra making such a hand-some donation for the benefit of all Musalmans in general. A few months ago Mr. Dawoodkhan's late mother gave a very liberal donation of rupees two lakhs for the maitenance of the Tayabia Madressa of Surat and Mr. Dawoodkhan has already promised to provide this school with a suitable building.

HISTORY OF THE SCHOOL.

This school has an interesting history; it was started in 1820 and the Government of India provided it with Urdu classes in 1873. The Government appointed a special Committee on Mahomedan Education on 1913 and pursuant to its recommendations it was made a full-fledged high school in 1920. The chief reason for the slow progress of the school is the lack of suitable accomodation. From the very beginning the School is meeting in rented premises. Owing to lack of accomodation a large number of boys has been refused permission. In 1919 the Government sanctioned the acquirement of a large plot of land to provide not only for this school but also for the Urdu Training College and a Girl School. It is nearly a decade after the sanction that the Government have been able to put their scheme in execution, and the benevolent donation of Mr. Dawoodkhan will greatly help the progress of the scheme. The Government have now arranged to acquire the land known as the Connaught Lines about five acres in area, where buildings for the school, college, girls' school hostels and quarters for the staff are to be erected.

It is to be hoped this institution will now be a real centre of Musalman Education in the Deccan. Mr. Dawoodkhan deserves to be congratulated for his donation to help the progress of Musalman education at a time when Government cannot spare adequate funds to meet the growing demand of education will not some other wealthy persons come out and provide for the rest of buildings, etc., for this institution?

Nature's way to a perfect complexion

Natural ways are always best. Nature meant women to have a beautiful complexion. Nature gave us a skin which consists of several layers because it meant the outer layer, which is exposed to the air and dust and so gets worn and discoloured, gradually to dissolve away and make room for the fresh, young skin underneath. Unhappily, modern life only too often interferes with Nature's plan and minute particles of the old, worn-out cuticle remain to clog up the tiny pores and choke the young skin underneath.

That's why complexions are apt to become dull and muddy and that's why so many of our professional beauties use Mercolized Wax so regularly. Mercolized Wax has this peculiar property. Gently rubbed in with the finger-tips at night, it quietly and imperceptibly dissolves away all the tiny particles of worn-out skin while you sleep, so that you wake in the morning with a complexion that is absolutely clear and fresh. It is Nature's way to natural beauty. Just try this simple plan to-night, but be sure to ask the chemist for pure Mercolized Wax. Nothing else will do.

MERCOLIZED WAX

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UNCOMFORTABLE INQUIRIES

IS GOVT. PATRONAGE RESPONSIBLE FOR BETRAYALS IN ASSEMBLY

The Simla correspondent of "Leader" wires:—

"Almost the sole topic of discussion at the moment is yesterday's defeat of the Opposition. Lobby circles are echoing and re-echoing with many uncomfortable enquiries. Why did Mr. Sarvottam Rao leave Simla for Madras two hours before the voting time? Even if he wished to go on urgent business he could have caught the 7-40 p.m. rail motor while the voting took place only at seven. Who is the member, whose son has been promised a job on Rs. 250 per mensem by the Railway Financial Commissioner and who accordingly voted with the Government? What are the personal reasons that led to Mr. Acharya's revolt again? Is he going to resign his Swarajist seat in the Assembly and seek re-election? Why did Lala Rangbehari Lal leave for Delhi? Why has Maulvi Muhammed Yakub given exhibition of a *volte face*, disowned his own party decision, and gone over completely to the Government side?

However, these betrayals only further stiffened the resolve of the Opposition Parties to inflict final defeat on the Government, and Government tactics to keep the select committee packed is bitterly resented, because it is considered unparliamentary for a majority party to vote down the names of other parties to select committees. This action of the leader of the House has, indeed, sent a wave of indignation all-round, and it is feared that this is one of the gravest blunders committed by the Home Member and will seriously impair his chances of success.

Another inquiry in the lobbies is why is the Central Muslim Party backing Government solidly? They are all expecting to be nominated to the Simon Committee and disintegration will come when they know who among them have been selected. I am told in this connection that the school of thought which wished to reward the loyalists in the Assembly rather than pick out better men from outside has prevailed and that five bodies are to be selected from the Assembly whose names can be easily guessed.

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		H.	M.
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Kirkee	„	19	41
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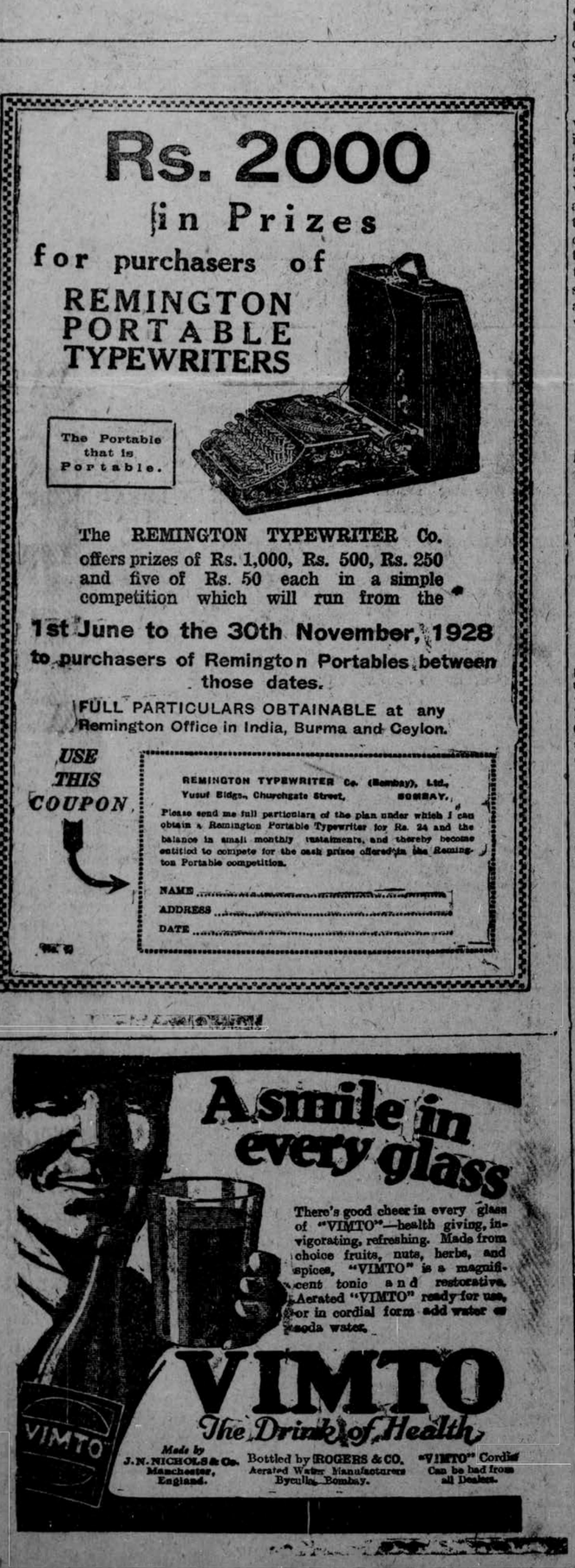
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EUROPEANS DEMAND FURTHER SAFEGUARDS

MEMORANDUM TO SIMON COMMISSION

CALCUTTA, Sept. 19.

The Europeans in the Country have put forward their demands in the Memorandum the European Association has prepared for the Simon Commission. They criticise the working of the reformed Constitution and put forward a plea for additional safeguards in their behalf if any more concession in responsible Government is to be made in the provinces.

The safeguards which the Association regards as essential are (A) Second Chambers should be established in Provinces (B) All the bills passed by the Provincial Legislatures will require the assent of the Governor General in Council (C) Constitutional safeguards against Legislation discriminating any particular section of community in matters of taxation trade on commerce. (D) The Lee Commissions' recommendations should be adhered to (E) The Meston award should be re-Examined and adjusted and the Governor-General in Council should have powers to administer the Province in which administration breaks down and (F) a Public Services Commission should be appointed in each Province.

A STATES FEDERATION.

The Memorandum states it would not be possible at the moment to take more than an initial step towards the ultimate and distant goal of an All India Government consisting of a federation of the Indian States Working harmoniously with British India through legislatures which would draw their representatives both from British India and Indian States. The first step towards this goal would appear to be the building up of a federation of Indian States working through the Chamber of Princes and controlled by the Viceroy in the States' Council corresponding to some extent to the Viceroy's Executive Council in British India, to which participating Indian States would delegate certain definite powers. In a question affecting both the Indian States and British India they might meet as Union Council under the Viceroy. If the Indian States are included in the future constitution it might be found desirable to establish a supreme court to the jurisdiction.

SEPARATE ELECTORATES.

The Association considers it essential that the Executive of the Government should be strengthened particularly if the recommendations for further transfer of power to the Provinces are accepted in which case a number of safeguards are also laid down as essential by the Association. The memorandum does not recommend an extension of the franchise and is convinced that the Communal Electorate must remain for the present. Subject to certain safeguards, the grant of full responsible Government is recommended to provinces where the Provincial Committees of the Association recommend it.

The Viceroy's Council should remain predominantly British. It is suggested that the Commander-in-Chief's responsibility in the Council should be transferred to a British Member for Defence. With regard to the Services the Association considers that the policy of Indianisation has led to deterioration of administrative efficiency and therefore there should be no further reduction of the British element.

THE PATH TO COMMUNAL UNITY

MUSLIM LEADER INVITED TO HINDU FESTIVAL

The Khar Youth League made a welcome departure from orthodox convention by inviting Mr. M. C. Chagla, a Muslim leader, to the Ganpati festival which they are celebrating at Khar. Mr. Hiralal M. Desai presided and paid a glowing tribute to Mr. Chagla for the splendid lead he had taken in the direction of Hindu-Muslim unity and thanked him for having responded to the League's invitation.

FREE SOCIAL INTERCOURSE NEEDED

Mr. Chagla who was called upon to speak on "Lucknow and After", in the course of an instructive lecture, thanked the audience for giving him an opportunity of freely associating with his Hindu brethren and pointed out that functions of this kind must largely be attended by members of both the communities as was the case some fifteen years ago. Both the communities, he said, are now kept in water-tight compartments and jealousies and distrust brood among them. If they unite and understand each other better, there is nothing that could not be achieved by them. Then the White man's burden becomes a hypocricy and the aliens could not play the game of divide and rule.

Mr. Chagla paid glowing tributes to all those who had partaken in the deliberation at Lucknow. He deprecated the attempts of a few flunkies who raised discord and remarked that those Muslims who had issued a counter manifesto were never in favour of a joint electorate for then they would be making a political suicide for themselves. He was very sorry for Maulana Shaukat Ali having attacked Dr. Ansari. He urged the necessity of educating the masses in favour of the Nehru report and to create sanction behind the demand.

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Hon. Col. D. Dawespelly, Bart. B.A., M.D., LL.D., Ph. D., B.M.S., Principal, Electric Medic l College, Madras, writes:—"Beej Bund which I tried to several of my patiens has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency.

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INDIAN LABOUR IN MALAYA.

VIGOROUS PLEA FOR MINIMUM WAGE.

HON. MR. VEERASWAMY'S SPEECH IN FEDERAL COUNCIL.

"In his maiden speech in the Federal Council, Kuanalampur on June 11 the Hon. Mr. S. Veerswamy the Indian Member of the Federal Council strongly pleaded for the legislation of Minimum Wages for Indian labourers. He said:—"

Sir,—there is a matter of vital importance to the thousands of Indian labourers in this coutry to which I would like to draw the attention of this Council. The matter I am referring to is the introduction of a standard or a minimum wage for the labourer in Malaya.

As early as 1922, the Standing Advisory Committee on emigration appointed by the two Houses of the Indian Legislature, strongly recommended that a basic minimum wage should be fixed for the labourer in Malaya, a minimum wage that would be sufficient (I will quote the words)—"to maintain a labourer in tolerable comfort according to his standard of living, regard being had to the fact that a male labourer may have to provide for a family, and, secondly, to allow a margin for savings, sickness and old age". This Government accepted the principle and, to give effect to it, embodied a provision in the Labour Code which empowers the Indian Immigration Committee to fix standard wages.

THE FIRST STAGE.

In 1924, in pursuance of this new provision, the Indian Immigration Committee held certain inquiries and fixed for the district of Kuala Selangor the Standard wage of 35 cents per day for an able-bodied male labourer and 27 cents for an able-bodied female labourer. This is the first stage in the history of this question.

The Government of India were not satisfied. They considered these rates as too low. Further inquiries were held under the provisions of the same law and, in 1925, the Indian Immigration Committee again revised these rates and fixed certain other rates. The rates they fixed were 40 cents for a male and 30 cents for a female. These rates were applicable to three districts, namely, Klang, Kuala Langat and Kuala Selangor.

Now, I must say the Indian Government again thought that these rates were not sufficiently high, and they also suggested that these rates should be made applicable throughtout the Peninsula. The Indian immigration Committee again held further inquiries in 1927. The Honourable the Controller of labour-an officer who has rendered meritorious service to both the planting community and the Indian Labour-presided over these inquiries. He had the able assistance of the Agent to the Government of India, an officer of very great ability, and I think my honourable friend Mr. Arter took part in those deliberations. I can only say that if this "Big Three", if I may so call them, came to certain conclusions on these matters, we need have no hesitation whatever in accepting their conclusions.

DIVISION FOR FACILITY.

At this stage, I may say, for the purposes of standard wages, Malaya may be divided into two categories. The first category will comprise the easily accessible and fairly healthy areas, which include the whole of the Federated Malaya States, excluding Pahang, and then come Malacca, Province Wellesley, the Dindings, Kedah and Penang. The second category would be the somewhat unhealthy, inaccessible or costly areas, which include Pahang in the Federated Malaya States, Singapore, Johore and Kelantan. Province Wellesley was selected as the "Key" area representing the first category and three or four inland districts of Pahang were selected as representing the "Key" area for the second category.

The Indian Immigration Committee fixed the following rates, 50 cents for a male and 40 cents for a female in the four inland districts of Pahang. Now, Sir what I have to suggest is that these rates should be made applicable throughout the whole of the peninsula and that is the object with which I am addressing you to-day. I earnesly ask that steps be taken as soon as possible so that these rates be applicable as I have suggested.

JUSTICE OF THE CAUSE.

I do not like to stress much on the justice of the Indian Labourer's cause. One has just to look and see what are the conditions elsewhere. If you refer for a moment to labour conditions in either Europe, America or the British Colonies, you will find that in those countries, in fixing the minimum wage, consiredation is had not only for the requirements of the labourer, but also the requirements of his wife and a family of two or three children. Here, we only take into consideration the requirements of the individual labourer. I understand a wage of four guineas a week is considered reasonable as a minimum wage in Great Britain. Here we are asking for something which is less than one-tenth of that.

Apart from the merits of the case, I would like to draw the attention of Honourable Members to the fact that at the present moment emigration is only lawful and permitted to Ceylon and Malaya under certain rules and regulations. There is one rule, which is known as the sex-ratio rule, and I understand the Malaya Government is granted exemption from it from year to year. Now, unless we do something to introduce standard wages throughout Malaya, I doubt very much whether the Inian Government will continue to grant this exemption any longer.

This rule itself is based on a very sound principle. The rule is that out of five emigrants, three should be males and two females, in other words, for two married couples there should be one unmarried man. This, as I have said, is based on a very sound principle with the object of preventing immorality amongst the labourers and to enable them to lead clean and healthy lives. When you allow a labourer embarked wages, there will be an inducement to the labourer to come to this country with his family, and when a labourer comes to this country he will come here with the intention of settling down.

FAMILY SETTLEMENT.

I would suggest, Sir, that Government should do everything that lies in its power to encourage permanent family settlements. For, and in the best interests of the planting community as well, a community by whose genius, industry and enterprise we owe everything. (Applause)

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REMOVAL OF BROTHELS AND HOUSE OF ILL-FAME

The following letter signed by a large number of residents of Khetwadi and Sandhurst Road has been addressed to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, praying for the removal of brothels in the close neighbourhood of Hindu temples and school for little children.

In their representation the petitioners pray that:—"In the close vicinity, almost touching Shri Vithoba's temple by the side of Golepitha and facing Shri Mahadeva's temple in Khetwadi 2nd lane there are several brothels run by prostitutes. Our ladies have often to visit these places of worship and the existence of these brothels is a perpetual source of nuisance to them. There is also a school for children on the first floor of Shri Vithoba's temple facing Khetwadi Back Road almost next door to these brothels, which we regret very much has anything but a demoralising effect on the little ones attending the school. The Trustees of the Temple belong to the "backward" classes and have not yet taken any measures to approach the authorities for the removal of these houses of ill-fame, which is due to their illiteracy. This locality has for some time come to be known as as a tolerated area. Its proximity to places of worship and to the residential quarters of respectable families on Khetwadi Back Road and Sandhurst Road is proving a great source of annoyance to the neighbourhood. We fervently hope your honour will be pleased in the exercise of powers vested in you by the Bombay City Police Act, to remove this source of irritation for which favour we shall for ever remain grateful."

PESHAWAR, Sept. 19.

News has been received from Kabul that His Majesty King Amanullah left the capital on the 16th September for a tour in Gorde (Southern Province).

It is understood the Hon. Farukh Khan the Persian Minister at Kabul will return to Teheran. He left Kabul yesterday and proposes to journey 'via' Peshawar and Quetta and over the Nushki Extension Railway.—A. P.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY, FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 1928

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APOSTLE OF NON-VIOLENCE.

MAHATMAJI EXPOUNDS TOLSTOY'S MESSAGE

INSPIRATION FOR YOUTHS

"BREAD-LABOUR" AS CURE FOR POVERTY

The following is Gandhiji's message on Tolstoy delivered to the Youth League of Ahmedabad in the Satyagrahashram on the Tolstoy Centenary day:—

Personally I do not believe in the 'shraddha' ceremony as commonly understood among us in India, and although I remember having performed 'shraddha' at a time, I have given up the practice long since, for, as I wrote to a correspondent recently in reply to a question of his, I believe that the only true way of celebrating the 'shraddha' of one's ancestors is constantly to ponder over and translate into daily life their good qualities. I might have neglected the observance of this great 'shraddha' but for the insistence of Dr. Hariprasad, your President, that I should speak to you on this occasion. He told you just now that like Dattatreya, I had many 'gurus' of whom Tolstoy was one. I wish I could claim the honour, but—

I have called Gokhale my political 'guru'. But in spiritual matters, I am sorry to say, I have not yet found any one to whom I could completely surrender myself and whose opinion I could implicitly and unquestioningly accept as I could Gokhale's in politics. Perhaps I am not yet ripe for a spiritual 'guru' because I believe that the spiritual 'guru' comes to you of himself, in fact seeks you out when you are ready for him.

PURSUIT OF TRUTH.

But while thus the little throne within has remained vacant, next to the late Rajachandra Tolstoy is one of the three moderns who have exerted the deepest spiritual influence on my life, the third being Ruskin. It was forty years back when I was passing through a severe crisis of scepticism and doubt that I came across his book "The Kingdom of God is within you", and was very deeply impressed by it. I was at that time a believer in violence. Its reading cured me of my scepticism and made me a firm believer in 'ahimsa'. What has appealed to me most in Tolstoy's life is that he practised what he preached and reckoned no cost too great in his pursuit of truth. Take the simplicity of his life, it was wonderful. Born and brought up in the midst of the luxury and comfort of a rich aristocratic family, blessed in an abundant measure with all the stores of the earth that desire can covet, this man who had fully known all the joys and pleasures of life turned his back upon them in the prime of his youth and afterwards never once looked back.

He was the most truthful of this age. His life was a constant endeavour, an unbroken tide of striving to seek the truth, and to practise it as he found it. He never tried to hide and to tone it down but set it before the world in its entirety without equivocation or compromise, undeterred by the fear of any earthly power.

APOSTLE OF NON-VIOLENCE.

He was the greatest apostle of non-violence that the present age has produced. No one in the West, before him or since, has written and spoken on non-violence so fully or insistently and with such penetration and insight as he. I would even go further and say that his remarkable development of this doctrine puts to shame the present-day narrow and lopsided interpretation put upon it by the votaries of 'ahimsa' in this land of ours. In spite of India's proud claim of being the 'karmabhumi', the Land of Realisation, and in spite of some of the greatest discoveries in the field of 'ahimsa', that our ancient sages have made, what often goes by the name of 'ahimsa' among us to-day is a travesty of it. True 'ahimsa' should mean a complete freedom from ill-will and anger and hate and an overflowing love for all. For inculcating this true and higher type of 'ahimsa' amongst us, Tolstoy's life with its ocean-like love should serve as a beacon light and a never-failing source of inspiration. Tolstoy's critics have sometimes said that his life was a colossal failure, that he never found his ideal, the mystical green stick, in whose quest his entire life was passed. I do not hold with these critics. True, he himself said so. But that only shows his greatness. It may be that he failed fully to realise his ideal in life, but that is only human. No one can attain perfection while he is in the body for the simple reason that the ideal state is impossible so long as one has not completely overcome his ego, and ego cannot be wholly got rid of so long as one is tied down by shackles of the flesh. It was a favourite saying of Tolstoy that the moment one believes that he has reached his ideal his further progress stops and his retrogression begins and that the very virtue of an ideal consists in that it recedes from us the nearer we go. To say therefore that Tolstoy on his own admission failed to reach his ideal does not detract a jot from his greatness, it only shows his humility.

GREAT IN FAILURES.

Much has been often sought to be made of the so-called inconsistencies of Tolstoy's life; but they were more apparent than real. Constant development is the law of life, and a man who always tries to maintain his dogmas in order to 'appear' consistent drives himself into a false position. That is why Emerson said that foolish consistency was the hobgoblin of little minds. Tolstoy's so-called inconsistencies were a sign of his development and his passionate regard for truth. He often 'seemed' inconsistent because he was continuously outgrowing his own doctrines. His failures were public, his struggles and triumphs private. The world saw only the former, the latter remained unseen probably by Tolstoy himself most of all. His critics tried to make capital out of his faults but no critic could be more exacting than he was with regard to himself. Ever on the alert for his shortcomings, before his critics had time to point at them he had already proclaimed them to the world magnified a thousand-fold and imposed upon himself the penance that seemed to him necessary. He welcomed criticism even when it was exaggerated and like all truly great men dreaded world's praise. He was great even in his failures and his failures give us a measure not of the futility of his ideals but of his success.

DOCTRINE OF BREAD LABOUR.

The third great point was the doctrine of 'bread-labour', viz., that every one was bound to labour with his body for bread; and that most of the grinding misery in the world was due to the fact that men failed to discharge their duty in this respect. He therefore regarded all schemes to ameliorate the poverty of the masses by the philanthropy of the rich while they themselves shirked body labour and continued to live in luxury and ease as hypocrisy and a sham, and suggested that if only man got off the backs of the poor, much of the so-called philanthropy would be rendered unnecessary.

And with him to believe was to act. So in the afternoon of his life, this man who had passed all his days in the soft lap of luxury took to a life of toil and hard labour. He took to boot-making and farming at which he worked hard for full eight hours a day. But his body labour did not blunt his powerful intellect, on the contrary, it rendered it all the more keen and resplendent and it was in this period of his life that his most vigorous book "What is Art?" which he considered to be his master-piece was written in the intervals saved from the practice of his self-chosen vocation.

TEST FOR YOUTHS.

The choice before our youth to-day lies between the way of self-restraint and the way of indulgence and ease, the one leading to salvation and freedom, the other to utter destruction. They are at the parting of the ways. Literature, full of the virus of self-indulgence served out in attractive forms, is flooding this country from the West and there is the greatest need for our youth to be on their guard. The present is for them an age of transition of ideals and of ordeals and the one thing needful for the world, its youth and particularly the youth of India in this crisis is Tolstoy's progressive self-restraint, for it alone can lead to true freedom for themselves, the country and the world. It is we ourselves, with our enertia, apathy and social abuse, that more than England or anybody else block our way to freedom. And if we cleanse ourselves of our shortcomings and faults, no power on earth can even for a moment withhold Swaraj from us. The test for the youth lies before them and that is to win their diploma from the university of life, with its snares and pitfalls and ordeals, without which their academic degrees will be in vain. The three essential qualities of Tolstoy's life mentioned by me are of the utmost use to the youth in this hour of the world's trial.

SERVICE AS THE IDEAL.

The Youth League has very rightly set before itself the ideal of service of country. But that service is not possible unless it is rooted in love or 'ahimsa'. 'Ahimsa' is not mere non-killing. A person who remains smugly satisfied with the non-killing of noxious life, but has no love in his heart for all that lives will be counted as least in the Kingdom of Heaven. True love is boundless like the ocean and rising and swelling within one spreads itself out and crossing all boundaries and frontiers envelops the whole world. This service is again impossible without bread-labour, otherwise described in the Gita as 'yajna'. It is only when a man or woman has done body labour for the sake of service that he or she has the right to live. The Gita says that anybody who eats without performing 'yajna', in Tolstoy's language bread-labour, is a thief, 'eats sin'. But body-labour becomes 'yajna' only when it is undertaken in a spirit of service not of indulgence as it may easily become when it is done only to develop the animal in man. A man who adopts service as his ideal will go on curbing his carnal appetites more and more and though, as in the case of Tolstoy, the the attainment of full self-restraint seem always as far away as ever he will never cease to persevere in it and regard such perseverance as the 'summum bonum' of life. Firhad in his quest of Shirin wore away his life in breaking rocks, shall we do less for our Shirin of Truth, without which service is not?

PRESENTATION TO BOMBAY'S BISHOP.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—An appeal has been issued by the Acting Archdeacon of Bombay (a copy enclosed herewith) exhorting the clergy and the laity of the Church of England to present the Bishop of Bombay with some silver article of Indian workmanship and a cheque to enable him to buy a motor-car (in England) on the eve of his retirement from Bombay early next year. In the appeal the Archdeacon does not say what services the Bishop has rendered to his flock beyond stating that during his episcopate of twenty years he has gained the love and respect not only of his diocese but of very many outside it. That the above recommendation of presenting a motor car and some silver article has emanated from a committee of clergy supported by the Archdeacon who are all faithful and loyal lieutenants of the Bishop of Bombay only shows that the Bishop has failed to do anything tangible for his flock during his tenure of office.

But my purpose in writing this correspondence is to tell the churchmen to discard the appeal of the Archdeacon and to leave the matter of presentation of motor-car, e.c. to the personal admirers of the Bishop. My reasons are as under: (1) As far as Indian Christians are concerned he has treated them more as Indians than Christians. (2) He has failed to do anything to improve the economic position of Indian Christians. (3) For years past the non-Conformists used to take communion in the Anglican churches which by a stroke of pen the Bishop disallowed. (4) He excommunicated the men who married sisters-in-law though Parliament made it legal. (5) During his bishopric he paid very little attention to the welfare of the churches belonging to private societies. For instance, there is a small matter connected with the Church Missionary Society which could be disposed of in an hour but is still under his consideration for the last two years. The Archdeacon has stated in his appeal of the important work done by the Bishop in drawing out the Indian Church Measure. It is a well-known fact that Indian Church Measure mainly is meant for the chaplains who would be outdone in course of the next few years as Indians get more power in the Government of their country. Under the Indian Church Measure the chaplains and the bishops' rights and privileges are well secured beforehand from the Government of India and Parliament the bishop taking for himself only Rs. 1,000 per month as rent under this new scheme. Less said on this point the better.—Yours, etc.,

A CHURCHMAN.

LAND REVENUE AMENDMENT BILL

MONSTER PROTEST MEETING OF RYOT

(From Our Correspondent)

DHARWAR, Sept 18

A monster meeting of the ryots of Hubli and Navalgund Talukas was held at Hebsur near Hubli yesterday afternoon when a 3,000 peasants from the surrounding villages attended. Prominent among those present were Rao Saheb Shirhatti & Dr. Kumbhakonam of Hubli, Mr. S. R. Patwardhan pleader, Dharwar and Mr. R. V. Joshi president of the Yamnur Municipality. Rao Bahadur Kambli M. L. C. presided. Messrs V. N. Jog M. L. C., D. L. Patil on behalf of the Backward communities, Mr. N. N. Bhise on behalf of the Marathas and others addressed the huge audience on the utter injustice and the Bombay Government including the Land Revenue Code Amendment Bill the agenda of the forthcoming session of the Legislative Council in spite of the tremendous opposition of the country represented to the Government in the form of numerous protest resolutions, signatures etc. passed at thousands of meetings during the last two months. This feeling of disgust against the reprehensible conduct of Government was enhanced by the dogged persistence which Government was showing in the matter in spite also of the resolution brought forward by Mr. Jog M.L.C. in the last session of the council which was carried by a majority. A protest resolution against the said Bill and a request to Government to drop it in deference to public opinion were passed by the meeting unanimously. The meeting dispersed late in the evening.

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS

THE WORK BEFORE YOUTHS

(BY MANEKLAL H. VAKIL).

The movement of the economic Boycott of British will last for all those years during which Britain will stand in the way of India attaining full Swaraj or Independence. The spirit of the promotion of Swadeshi Industries will last a much longer period until the nations of the world arrive at a common understanding as to the exploitation of the material resources of the world for the common benefit of mankind at large. Free exchange of goods untrammeled tariff protection, currency manipulation or the ordinary voluntary sentiment of national individuals will only remain an ideal until the true international has been achieved in a spirit of mutual good-will and co-operation in earthly matters and toleration in the realm of metaphysics.

The youthful boycott volunteers should bear these above facts in mind and shape their boycott work, accordingly, British goods must be boycotted. Swadeshi goods should be preferred to other foreign goods. Full employment should be provided to even the partially unemployed persons who are willing to do some remunerative work. To achieve these ends every one should be pursuaded to utilise the surplus savings they can spare in the most effective manner for a lasting common benefit. The youthful volunteers should form bands of their own in three or fours and address small public meetings at the corners of side streets with obstructing traffic. This will cost them nothing and educate public opinion to a much greater exient than newspapers can do.

To be able to make these speeches they should collect together and study the salient facts that are published in the newspapers. The seaborne trade of India should be consulted as a reference book whenever they desire to know the exact statistical position of any particular article to be boycotted. This is an annual publication of the statistical Department of the Government of India and gives the figures for the preceding five years.

Youths should study the prices and qualities of every-day articles which they use and publish their experience in the press. They can study these most easily at the Swadeshi Co-operative Stores whose management will be too willing to help in this direction for Indian goods and at general stores for various international articles.

Cloth is the biggest item of Indian import from Great Britain while Indian mills manufactures a large quantity to-day and also supply almost all the yearn for the Indian handlooms. India has the raw materials and can manufacture the whole of her cloth with the help of mills either by power looms or by hand-looms.

Youths who have finished their studies and cannot find any employment can learn hand-weaving and easily earn their livehood in their homes at a monthly income of Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 per head. Salvation army hand-looms of the best type can be had at an outlay of Rs. 160 and would require spare 8 feet by 6 feet in the home. They also will teach weaving free and such a teaching centre in Bombay is situated at Moreland Road in the Byculla ward. Hand-spinning is not remunerative.

Regarding other articles youths will have to study as stated above the prices and qualities available in the market and make their recommendations at street corner meetings. They can obtain samples of articles from shop-keepers, show these to the consumers in their homes and earn even a commission on the orders they secure if they have otherwise no occupation. Even if they are employed they can earn an extra income in this way. But they should not expect any central organisation to do the work of collecting samples though an organised body of youth volunteers may maintain a Central permanent exhibition for general guidance of their own workers. They should make their own arrangements with the shop-keepers or stores for the free use or loan of samples to secure orders and settle their rate of commission per Rupee. In order to avoid waste of efforts youths should be careful in recommending dearer articles to poor persons when cheaper articles of the same quality may be available in the market, as all foreign countries should not and cannot be boycotted. These suggestions, if practically taken up by youths, will carry them towards the desired end without any delay.

INDO-EUROPEAN RAILWAY

BOMBAY TO CALAIS BY TRAIN

A definite indication that at last a vital gap in a possible world rail route may soon be bridged is contained in the announcement that the Afghan Government has given the Berlin firm, Lenz and Company an order for the construction and maintenance of all railways in Afghanistan.

Further it is stated that the company mentioned will co-operate with the firm of Dycherert and Widman in the construction of the lines, and that several German engineers would shortly leave for Afghanistan.

The announcement will remind students of international communications of the fact that in respect of railways, Asia, as the map shows, is still the most backward of the continents: that is of course, the continent of Asia considered apart from the Indian Empire.

It will be seen the immense area lying roughly between Teheran and Peking is for the most part devoid of railways except for the important lines of the Russian Central Asian system with their extensions to Termez and Kushk on the borders of Afghanistan. On the other side of Afghanistan are the terminals of the trunk lines of the Indian railways system, so that the vital key position of the former country is manifest. If the Central Asian lines be simply regarded as extensions of the European railway system, then it is apparent that the distance separating the Indian and European railway systems is roughly only equal to the breadth of Afghanistan.

Such then is the gap which, if bridged, would apparently open a continuous rail route from Calais to Bombay and Calcutta, a possibility which was been the subject of speculation for the past quarter of a century.

Hence the significance of recent reports from Kabul which rather indicate perhaps that there may soon be a revival of interest in the question of a Indo-European Railway connection, a question which has been dormant since the outbreak of the war in 1914.

A 400 MILE GAP.

It will be remembered that in fact the question was a live one in 1913 and there is on record an agreement between the Powers concerned for the survey of an Indo-European line through Persia.

Since then there have been so many changes and political and strategic values having been altered to such a great extent by the events of the past fourteen years, the question must now be regarded from entirely different standpoints.

Whereas in 1913 it seems to have been presumed that the only practicable way of establishing an Indo-European railway connection was by the construction of a line through Persia from Karachi, to-day such a proposal would perhaps be out of the question for various reasons.

A shorter and more direct route would obviously be through Afghanistan and in view of recent developments it is conceivable that ultimately the rail connection with Europe will be effected through that country.

Regarded purely from a railway point of view the position is certainly one of great interest. The distance across the gap may be measured from two different directions from railhead to railhead from Lundi Khana, the existing railhead of the Khyber Railway to Termes on the Oxus; and from Chaman on the Baluchistan border to the Russian railhead at Kushk. The distance of the first route has been roughly estimated at 433 miles and of the latter at 467 miles.

Such are the distances separating India from a railway system which with innumerable ramifications, extends on the east to the Pacific, and on the west to the Mediterranean, Atlantic and North Seaports.

But in order to effect a railway connection with Europe through Afghanistan it would not, of course be necessary to link either Chaman with Kushk or Lundi Khana with Termes, for the object may be achieved indirectly simply by the construction of a railway system within the country which would establish conction the railways on the frontiers.

KANDAHAR JUNCTION.

On this particular point it is worth nothing that a Kabul newspaper the other day, writing on the need for railways in Afghanistan recommended the construction of railway lines from Kabul to Kandahar, from Kandahar to Chaman and Herat, and from Herat to the Russian and Persian frontiers. "These lines" the statement adds "would be cheap to construct, as no hills intervene and there would be no need of constructing costly tunnels."

The point of this interesting suggestion in other words is simply that the lines while linking the most important centres of the country would traverse a route with no physical barriers and could thus perhaps be constructed at a comparatively low cost.

According to the same view the central junction of such an Afghan railway system would apparently be at Kandahar which is only 74 miles from the Indian frontier at Chaman. From Kandahar lines would thus radiate to Kabul to Herat and the Rugsian frontier to the Persian frontier, and to Chaman on the North Western Railway system.

From this it will be perceived that if the line from Chaman to Kandahar and thence to Herat and Kushk were constructed, it would thus link the Central Asian and European railway systems so that the hope of an Indo-European Railway would virtually be realised.

BOMBAY'S HEALTH REPORT.

The following is the weekly report of the health of Bombay during the week ending 15th instant:—

The total mortality 503 was 22 less than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 20.1. These figures compare favourably with those for the 37th week of 1927 when the mortality was 531, and death rate 21.2 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1923-1927 when the average mortality was 676 and death rate 27.9.

Out of the total deaths, 133 were among infants under one year of age.

Cholera caused 1 attack and no death during the week.

Small-pox caused 4 attacks and 2 deaths.

Plague caused 6 attacks and 5 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 445 as against 447 for the 37th week of 1927, and 392 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1913-1917).

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Limited, by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.